THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

DOMESTIC SENSATION.

A Rural Household Broken Up—A Wife Elopes with an Adventurer.

The St. Louis *Republican* of February 15 says:—

Another illustration of the uncertainty of wedded bliss has been developed—a notable illustration; one which shows that, not only in the whirl of cities, but away among the pastoral and rural, a happy household may be brought to smash by the duplicity of man and the credulity and weakness of woman. The historian of the sad romance is Mr. William Raynor, who arrived in St. Louis on Sunday, in pursuit of an eloping wife, and who furnishes the following statement of the events that eternally shivered his domestic peace:—

Mr. Raynor is a wealthy farmer living near Roseville, Perry county, Ohio. About eleven years ago he married his second wife, a handsome girl. He had two children by his first wife, but his second marriage was not blessed by having pledges of affection. Nevertheless the household was a happy one: the farmer tilled his acres and prospered, and his wife kept his home neat, and met him at evening with a smile like a sunbeam. In December last, Mr. Raynor states his first trouble began. There came to the neighborhood a man named George McPherson, who formerly lived there, but for many years past has resided in Kansas City and the far West, leading, as it is said, a life of wild and exciting adventure. He has a brother named Jonathan McPherson, living in Uniontown, Ohio, and it was to his house he came first when he reappeared in that section of country. Before he had been long in the place he attempted, it is said, to run off with one of his brother's daughters, but the effort was frustrated, and, as there were serious threats of putting a bullet through him, he left. He then visited the house of Mr. Raynor, who is a relative of his, and was kindly received. He remained here six weeks, and made himself quite at home. He used to regale the family with exciting stories of his life on the frontier, in which he figured as the hero of many thrilling adventures. He wore a ferocious black beard, talked, as Mr. Raynor puts it, "mighty genteel," and appeared to have lots of money. In fact, he was quite a different sort of fellow from what the country folks were accustomed to see, and he consequently created no small sensation. The older farmers, however, shook their heads. They remembered George was a bad boy, and they suspected he was rather worse as a man. Before McPherson had been very long at the house, Mr. Raynor had his suspicions aroused that an improper familiarity was growing between his guest and his wife, but being busy with his work on the farm, and incredulous that his wife could forget her duty to him, or that McPherson would violate the bonds of relationship and hospitality, he thought no more of the matter. But once or twice he expostulated with his wife. About the beginning of the present month McPherson left the house, and the farmer no doubt thought he was happily rid of him. On Friday, the 4th inst., Mr. Raynor had to go to Lexington, the county seat of Perry county, to attend court. He did not want to be there until Monday, but his wife prevailed on him to go sooner, saying that he had better not be hurried. At this time his two daughters were attending school. Mrs. Raynor got him to saddle the horse for her, saying she wanted to go to Uniontown for medicine and to get letters. She was very affectionate in her manner, and Mr. Raynor left for Lexington in excellent spirits. All this time it appears the false woman was laying her plans to join McPherson and elope with him, carrying away as much goods as possible. No sooner was Mr. Raynor gone for a stay of two or three days than his wife set about carrying out her project. She boxed up everything valuable she could lay her hands upon, her own clothes, her husband's and some of the children's, small articles of furniture, bedding, furs, spoons, and various other articles, such as would be useful in housekeeping. She also took $580 in greenbacks, $60 in gold, and $40 in silver, making, with other money she had, probably $1000; and so fixed, she proposed to decamp. She sought out a man named Roe, to take the things to the Roseville station, on the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad. The fellow took the things over to the station for her, using Raynor's ox team. Her right name is Juliet. She met McPherson in some contiguous station, and away they went together, seducer and seduced.

UNIVERSALISM.

Celebration of Its Centenary—Remarks of Rev. Mr. Chapin.

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Universalism was celebrated at the Polyteenic Institute, in Brooklyn, last evening. The chapel of the Institute was filled to its utmost, and the addresses were listened to with attention and enthusiasm. The Rev. E. W. Crowell called the meeting to order, and nominated Demas Strong for Chairman, who was unanimously elected. In taking his seat Mr. Strong explained the object of the movement, and called upon the Rev. A. J. Canfield, President of the First Universalist Society in Williamsburg, who delivered an eloquent address, enlarging on the duties of Universalists, the activity which must be kept up in order to have the church thrive, not thinking that because Henry Ward Beecher accepts Universalists as members of his church in good standing, that that, perhaps, is the proper time to lay by the armor. We must grow in proportion to the growth of our institution. We require to have larger hearts and larger heads, and the test question is simply this, Whether we will be able to show, in proportion to our numbers and influence in the community, that we are as much consecrated to our faith as our fathers were one hundred years ago?

The Rev. Dr. Chapin then came forward and was received with great applause. He said he didn't feel that it was at all unclerical to come forward and speak after seeing such cards played—(referring to the subscription cards which were at this point distributed among the seats.) (Laughter.) We wish to signalize this centenary year, he remarked, not by our faith, but by some voluntary offering, which shall carry forward the truth which is associated with this one hundredth anniversary. As has been often said in the course of these meetings, we consider our truth itself as old as Christianity, and if any one asks "where was Universalism 150 or 200 years ago," we say where the man's face was before he washed it in the morning. It was covered with dirt, but it was there. (Laughter.) Dr. Chapin continued that he was a strenuous believer in individuality in any religion. He could allow no priest, bishop, or pope to decide for him his convictions. His light of reason might be feeble and small, but it was the best he had, and God had kindled it to guide his feet, and he would assert it against all denominational forms, all ecclesiastical assumptions. He could not for a moment attempt to repress or control it. (Applause.) Our great fundamental doctrine, out of which all important results flow, is the absolute Fatherhood of God. We believe in its efficacy as a converting, regenerating element, and that this doctrine may be carried forward band ourselves in a denomination and establish denominational machinery. It seems to me the question stands, Shall the future of this country be Roman Catholic, shall it be materialism, or shall it be Christian? not whether it shall be Baptist, Methodist, or Quaker. Some there are who say, "We are weary with discussion, we are sick at heart of attempting to probe the mystery of things; doubtless it is their future to drift into the calm paths of the Catholic Church." On the other hand, however men may stop for the moment for definition, and halt for explanations, the drift of the great body in this day is towards materialism. But what does Christianity say, that form of Christianity which, while it presents a God, presents a God in whose government evil is to be eternal; presents a Christ who died for all, though but few can be saved.

And so we come between our interpretation of Christianity as the only reconciling faith and the only power that can solve the religious problem of the time.

Further remarks were offered by the Rev. Mr. Bolles, who made a pointed and witty speech, and the Rev. Mr. Putnam, after which the meeting adjourned, with between $3000 and $4000 as the result of the collection.

VERBATIM.

A Letter from Irwin, the New State Treasurer—A Forecast of the Political Field.

George Bergner's Harrisburg sheet publishes the following article, including a letter from the new State Treasurer, General W. W. Irwin, which we print without comment:—

We most emphatically condemn the practice of publishing *private* correspondence had between parties when they were apparently friends. Recently, however, Mr. W. W. Irwin procured the publication of a letter received by him from Mr. G. A. Henry, editor of the *Armstrong Republican*, in which Mr. Henry acknowledged the receipt of $10 on account of subscription due that paper, and also advised Mr. Irwin not to be a candidate for State Treasurer, expressing his belief that he could not defeat Mr. Mackey. This correspondence was published in Mr. Irwin's home organ, the *Beaver Argus*, and while it was a local quarrel between that paper and the *Republican*, we declined noticing it. The friends of Mr. Irwin, however, procured the publication of that letter in his organ here, the *Patriot* of this city, and Mr. Henry—a true-hearted *Republican*—requests us to publish Mr. Irwin's reply to the letter published in that paper, which we cannot, in justice to him, refuse. The *Armstrong Republican* (Mr. Henry's paper) says:—

The following is the General's reply, *verbatim*, to our letter of November 19th, and to which we invite the attention of those bolting Republicans and Democrats that elected him State Treasurer:

(The unusual prominence given the heading of this letter is owing to the fact that the General has elaborately engraved letter-heads, and we endeavor to imitate it as near as possible. The italics are his own.)

"OAKLAND GROOVE,"
"BEAVER CO., PA.

"NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 23, 1869.

A. G. HENRY, Esqr
My Dear Sir

Your very welcome letter of the 19 inst. was on My return home Saturday Evening received & for the kind Expressions therein Contained please accept My Very Kindest thanks. Also for Your Very Kind and *I am certain honest advice*, but you are I Suppose as well aware as any Man in the Commonwealth, of the hardships under which for Many years I have laboured, with neither rich father—father-in-law for Brother or Brotherinlaws, to assist, but have on all occasions hoed my own *Stumpy row*, & thank the lord I am Still able to hoe that Same *old row*, and you Know that *I Know you*, & yea Know, *I never did nor never will go back on you*, for I am *Scotch Irish of the old School, once your friend always Your friend, until you deceive Me*, & then the End of friendship Ceases, but I hope to God that will never be, *no never by My fault*. will you a *Journalist*, Stand by and read the Beaver Radical, (Started to Elect that wicked, unscrupulous Bill Kemble, & to Sacrifice me, go on now to defeat Me & not fight it. *No*, I Say *No*, You Cannot do it, You wont do it, you Cannot if you would, it is not Your nature, you May be led estray, but otherwise I Know you will not. Some people are afraid of the radical, *but I am not one of that Kind, oh, no, nor, the Cameron thieves to back him*, if he did Sell Curtin and the instructions of the republican party to them in the Year of our lord 1867. No sir, & he that ties to this Man here or Else where is doomed potitically *Mark this*. I am neither a proffit, nor the Son of a proffit & if you tie to him for Either assistant Clerk or post Master, You are this time *I give you timely notice*, beaten for either.

You Ask My assistance. You *Shall have it*, providing You are not in the Cameron, Quay, Connection, if you are you *Cannot*, you Know, Me, I never deceived you *I*, if *living*, *Expect to be Elected, Quay never was honestly your friend, honesty is not his*. You have a news paper. he Expects to use you, had you any paper when I became your friend. *No Sir*, this Man is finding his level. only two years ago he was traveling (*at My Extra ordinary Expense*), & Saying, I was the best Man in the State for the office & now he Says I am not qualified. My record in the Auditor Generals office and auditors office at Washington will Show this & if need be in Beaver Co. Court where I was never Called on any account Since I Moved from the office & gave room to Shff. Roberts.

Quay, is for Various Gentlemen for the position you desire. if you were in Philadelphia you would be so informed. you Know he Sold Curtin & you Know he Sold Me the two best friends he Ever had. but he May be *too true to you to Sell you*, as he is & always has been a true friend of the Henry family.

I Cannot Say truly with Certainty, but if Successful, which I Expect to be, I might be of Some use to you, look out for the ring. Philadelphia will be uppermost. Quay has no power without Money, no U. S. Senator, this POP. he cant influence a vote without *some bodys Money* dont you know it. I have Said Enough & too much, but am not afraid to Say More & *will*, Ere this Contest Ends. take your own Course. do as you think best. If you *tie to Quay & his ring of thieves this time, You go under*. You Must not think I under rate, the dishonesty, the ability, the Treachery or the Sagacity of My Enemies, for not one moment do I do that. oh no, *who Knows them better than I*, this I have no doubt Makes you think I should draw off, but draw off this time, *No never*. not for the ring of thieves, *oh no never*.

I am for You Henry, for You. Honestly Fairly & Conscientiously for You, if You are just So for Me, but if you are with Quay, I am decidedly fairly & squarely against You, because *you Know us both*. Choose Ye between the two. You know I never did nor never will Sell any Man & *You do Know he has & will, that is all*. *I wont* go off the *track* & if living will hope to See You after the fight, as I always have been I am now your friend.

Yours truly,
W. W. IRWIN.

The *Republican* further adds:—

What an elegant and refined specimen of literature is here furnished by this aspirant for high official positions. His ignorance is only equaled by his baseness, for the man who would publish a *private* letter, written in the confidence of friendship, is the basest of base creatures, and entitled to the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.

For years we have been puffing this man into prominence, and we are now reaping the fruits of our friendship for him. We again repeat that this matter has been forced upon us, as nothing but the course adopted by Irwin would ever have induced us to give publicity to a communication that will cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of intelligent men. They will blush for the ignorance of a man who has, by his assurance and conceit, forced himself into positions that he is unfitted to fill.

—The Baltimore *Sun* says that the movement to reunite the States of Virginia and West Virginia is supported by citizens of both, regardless of politics, and that it will be brought before Congress before the close of the present session. But the Richmond and Wheeling papers say the *Sun* is misinformed.

OBITUARY.

Henry E. Sweetser.

The sudden death of Mr. Sweetser, which occurred at his residence, in Twentieth street, yesterday, removes from the press of New York one of the most efficient, the most versatile, and the best known of its younger members.

Mr. Sweetser was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., almost thirty-three years ago. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in the class of 1858. During his college life he had developed a marked fondness and aptitude for mathematical studies and methods, and acquired a ready and perspicuous style of writing. His taste led him into journalism; and, after a short apprenticeship on the *Times*, he joined the *World*, almost immediately upon the foundation of the latter journal. His literary attainments and capacities made him an able and useful journalist. But the habits of system and arrangement which so few purely literary men possess, but which his mathematical talent and training had given him, made him an exceptional and remarkable one. He served this journal in various positions, and filled them all with credit and efficiency. He was at different periods of his connection with it reporter, mail editor, city editor, night editor, editorial writer, editor of the weekly, collector of election statistics, and, indeed, he performed almost every duty on the paper, doing everything well, and bringing to his work a rare conscientiousness in the discharge of its details. What other men are wont to consider as the drudgery of a newspaper office—the work of collation and arrangement, the task of making up a paper, of tabulating masses of figures, and of reducing the chaos of election returns and lists and reports to order—was his by preference as well as by pre-eminent fitness. He delighted in it, and he did it well. Accordingly, he was oftenest employed in work in which perfection is almost unattainable, or attainable only by constant attention to minute details. And even perfection in this, being merely the absence of error, attracts no attention and wins little credit, while every imperfection or oversight is glaring and does discredit to its author. In the patient pains he took in arriving at his results, and the clearness and order with which he stated them, he had no superior.

His writings was always scholastically pure English, and his articles were marked by the same lucidity of arrangement otherwise so conspicuous a characteristic in him. It may be mentioned that Mr. Sweetser's habits of order and management were conspicuous in the dinner given by the press to Mr. Dickens. Its admirable arrangement was due almost wholly to Mr. Sweetser, who performed the chief part of the duties of the Executive Committee.

In 1862, the state of his health compelled him to relinquish the harassing and responsible position he then held upon the *World*, and, in conjunction with Mr. C. H. Sweetser, he undertook the conduct of the *Round Table*. After some months the publication of that paper was suspended on account of the financial exigencies apprehended in the crisis of the war, but was resumed in 1865. In the following spring, however, he disposed of his interest to rejoin the *World*, and remained upon it thenceforth without interruption until he was attacked by the short and severe illness which resulted in his death.

It will be seen that Mr. Sweetser's talents were such as, in a public journal, are mainly conspicuous by their absence. Literary brilliancy, or a stroke of newspaper "enterprise," so called, attracts far more immediate notice than the result of care and the habit of correctness. But though more showy, it is not so valuable. In the long run, the newspaper which is most uniformly trustworthy is most uniformly trusted. The fame of "smartness" is often got without desert. The reputation of trustworthiness can only be gained by earning it. And nothing can earn it but the constant exercise of such faculties as Mr. Sweetser possessed in a remarkable degree. Success by such arts is of comparatively slow growth with the man who exercises them, as well as with the journal in behalf of which they are wielded. And though Mr. Sweetser had attained a position not often filled by a man of his years, there were certainly much higher prizes in store for him if it had been permitted him to go on and win them.

In social life Mr. Sweetzer was a most genial and companionable man. His scrupulous deference to the opinions and consideration of the feelings of others, his stock of information, and the perfect conversational command he had over it, and his vein of satirical humor, made him both a pleasant and an instructive companion. For many years before his death he had been a member of Rev. Dr. Adams' Presbyterian Church, and a devout and constant attendant upon its public worship.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

THE REJECTED PUP.

The President Learns that He is Worth $100—He Orders Dent to Interview a Colored Citizen.

Just as I was scratching my head for subjects of epistolary discourse this morning, a friend came along with a face full of smiles, and said he, "Did you hear about that dog?" "What dog," said I, thinking that, perhaps, another pointer, or perchance a terrier, had been sent to His Excellency. "Why, that same dog that was sent to the President from Cleveland." I replied that the last I had heard of that unfortunate animal his fate hung suspended between Barnum and Bologna, and it was a question whether he should adorn a museum or be converted into sausages. But my friend immediately said I was mistaken.

It was very true that the President had concluded at first not to receive that pointer, and had sent him summarily from his premises. But since then one of his confidential advisers, who was an experienced dog fancier, had called on him and set forth the praises of this Cleveland contribution in glowing terms—told him he was an imported animal, worth one hundred dollars, and that it was a great mistake not to accept him; furthermore that the express charge of ten dollars was an error, all the cost of transportation having been prepaid in full.

The President's countenance was instantly overcharged with the gloom of a conscious blunder; he saw at a glance that he had acted hastily in not receiving the dog; and his first inquiry on recovering his self-possession was as to how he could retrieve that false step. The dog was now the property of a colored citizen, and the occupant of an inverted dry-goods box in a back yard adjoining the White House grounds. The President directed Dent to proceed thither and negotiate, if possible, for the surrender of the animal on payment of costs.

But the colored citizen, who is said to be an excellent judge of dogs, was not easily persuaded into this arrangement; and at last accounts he and Dent were discussing the matter in a very animated and excited style of language. But Dent was evidently getting the worst of it.—"*Mack*" *in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The National Association, formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will recognize therein the existence of God, and indicate that we are a Christian nation, has invited all American citizens who favor such an amendment to meet, without distinction of party or creed, in convention in Pittsburg, on Thursday, the 3d day of March next.

—The Hudson *Star* tells this:—A young couple, weary of matrimonial ties, called upon the wife's father to settle the difficulty for them. After considerable deliberation he posted the dissatisfied couple on opposite sides of a wooden block, ordered them to hold a turkey over the same, took an axe and with a heavy blow cut the turkey in two, saying: "You are separated by death, and nothing but death could separate you."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Earthquake Shock in California—A General Panic Among the Inhabitants—No One Injured—The Latest Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Earthquake in California—Panic Among the Citizens—No Damage to Buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Another earthquake visited this city to-day, causing the hotels and buildings to be vacated instantly. The streets were filled with people before the shock had hardly ceased. Fortunately it occurred about the time of recess in the public schools, and many of the children were out in the yards playing. In the schools which were in session the teachers managed to keep the children under control, though in one of the schools the young misses created quite a panic.

The Custom House was uninjured, but was soon emptied of its occupants. The cracks made by the October shock in some of the older buildings were widened a little, but no material damage was sustained.

Funeral services were being held in the Washington Street Baptist Church, and there was a large attendance. At the first tremble the pastor and congregation rushed for the doors; several ladies fainted, but no one was seriously injured. The old frame buildings on the wharves swayed and cracked, but the waters in the bay showed no unusual commotion. The shock was quite heavy at Petaluma, causing the people to vacate the brick buildings.

The weather was clear and warm at the time of the shock. It is raining this evening.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The shock of earthquake occurred at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes. Its duration was seven seconds. Its direction was from the southeast to the northwest. There was a general panic, but no damage was sustained to the buildings so far as ascertained.

The shock was felt at Sacramento, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Oakland, and other places.

British Columbia Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The Legislative Council of British Columbia was opened yesterday by commission, Governor Musgrave being too unwell to be present in person. In his address, which was read, the Governor announced himself in favor of the confederation with Canada, and stated that it was the policy of the Imperial Government. By the terms of the confederation Canada assumes the commercial debt of British Columbia. The population is rated at 120,000. The debt is less than that of any other province.

The Dominion grants yearly $35,000 and sixty cents for each inhabitant over the rated population; the same to be continued until the population reaches four hundred thousand, at which rate the subsidy remains.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.—The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Lowry, urging Congress to pass a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. Passed.

Mr. Brooke, increasing the capital stock of the Chester Wharf and Shipping Company.

Also, authorizing the Commissioners of Delaware county to expend not exceeding $500 in any one year in arresting criminals.

Mr. Olmstead, relative to the change of venue, allowing such changes when the parties swear they cannot have a fair trial in the county in which the case is brought.

By Mr. Rutan, protecting the rights of females in this State; that the president and associate judges of each judicial district shall have the right to enter convents to ascertain whether any of the inmates are confined against their will.

Mr. Rutan said that he had presented this at the urgent request of a gentleman of his district. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The majority report in the Scull-Findlay case was presented, and Mr. Findlay was declared elected by twenty-three majority.

The bill for inaugurating Governor Geary was ordered to be paid.

Adjourned until next Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

House.

The Senate resolutions appointing a committee to visit Washington, and urge Congress to prevent the construction of the bridges over the Ohio river by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was passed.

Mr. Davis, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the General Appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed.

He also reported, from the same committee, a bill providing for the deficit in the orphan school appropriation of $44,966·88 for 1869, and the same amount for 1870. Passed.

Mr. Stokes presented petitions in favor of allowing the site of public buildings to be determined by a vote of the people.

Bills reported favorably:—

House bill authorizing an investigation into the claim of L. C. Campbell.

The House bill for the better regulation of the militia, authorizing Division Boards to distribute the militia funds, instead of Brigade Boards, etc.

The House bill authorizing the Erie Canal Company to slackwater the Ohio river, and to issue $6,000,000 of bonds. (Note.—This is said to be a portion of the programme to obtain State aid to widen the canal from the Beaver river to Erie. The present bill contains no open allusion to the project.)

Adjourned until Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18. — Stocks dull. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 119¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 114; do. 1865, do., 114; do. do., new, 113½; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 112¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65¾; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 33¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97½; Erie, 26; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 62½; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 86; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Cotton dull and lower at 24c. Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1·25@1·27; Maryland, $1·35@1·45. Corn dull; white, 94@96c.; yellow, 93@94c. Oats steady at 58@55c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Provisions firmer but unchanged. Whisky is in good demand at 99@$1·00 for wood and iron-bound.

FROM THE WEST.

Sudden Death of an Editor.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—Charles D. Kirk, a well-known editor, fell dead in the street last night, from hemorhage of the lungs.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 18—11 A. M.—Consols for money opened at 92¾ and for account 92¾. American securities firm. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88½; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 87½; 10-40s, 83¾. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 21½; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 28¾.

LONDON, Feb. 18—11 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed firm. Sugar afloat quiet. Turpentine easier but not lower.

BREMEN, Feb. 18.—Petroleum closed firmer last evening at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 18.—Petroleum closed flat last evening at 15 marc bancos and 14 schillings.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 62,000 bales, including for export 7000, and for speculation 8000 bales. The stock in port is 316,000 bales, including 147,000 bales of American. Receipts of the week, 15,000, including 13,000 bales of American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 18—1 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88½; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 87¾. Erie Railway, 21½.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 45c.

INGRATITUDE.

A Man Charged with Murder Does Not Pay His Attorneys for Clearing Him.

It will be recollected that a few years ago a man by the name of Joseph Downham, of Kent county, in this State, killed a colored man named Cæsar Lewis, and fled from Delaware to the State of Indiana. In due course of time his wife left behind applied to the Legislature and a decree of divorce in her case was granted.

The whereabouts of Downham being ascertained, a requisition was made by the Governor of Delaware upon the Governor of Indiana for the rendition of the fugitive. The sheriff of Kent county started upon his Western tour and returned with Downham as a prisoner, and had him confined in Dover jail for trial for the murder with which he was charged.

The former wife of Downham, feeling a lively interest in the approaching trial, and wishing to avoid the reproach which would be brought upon the father of her children, should he be convicted, and having since her divorce come into possession of some property, advanced some hundreds of dollars for the payment of witnesses brought on from the West Downham also had become possessed of some property in Indiana, and for the kindness of his former wife, gave his bond for the money she had advanced.

Hon. Joseph P. Comegys and Hon. N. B. Smithers were retained as counsel for the prisoner, and to them he also gave his bond for $1000. The time for the trial came on, and through the efforts of his former wife and his counsel he was saved from a felon's doom. After his acquittal he again returned to his Western home with a promise to speedily liquidate the claims of his former wife and counsel. Time wore on, and his neglect to pay induced his attorneys to enter up their claim and proceed against his property, which they did, and from it they only realized $450.

A few days ago word was received at Dover that Downham had taken the benefit of the Bankrupt act to avoid the payment of the two Delaware claims, and a tax of $11, which was all the debts he owed.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

John S. Cox, by his next friend, vs. The Frankford and Southwark Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injuries done to plaintiff by being run over by a dummy engine employed upon the defendant's road. Verdict for plaintiff, $3000.

Matthew S. Ridgway and Christian Lewis vs. Atkins Brothers. An action to recover for a patent furnace door frame, alleged to have been sold the defendants. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

The Patent Medal Company vs. Charles D. Gilberson. An action on a book account to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs, $261·24.

William McLean, to use, vs. Charles Crawford. An action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Alonzo Gordon vs. Joseph E. Smiley. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $108·70.

James T. Sutton vs. Clayton Allen. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $168·12.

Same vs. Andrew Hague. An action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff, $168·12.

Sarah C. George vs. Charles E. Toothaker. An action to recover for services rendered as a domestic. Verdict for plaintiff, $657·20.

Jane W. Southern vs. William H. Witmer. An action to recover the value of certain oil stocks. Verdict for plaintiff, $479·32.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

James Graham was put upon trial to-day upon the charge of burglary. It was testified on the part of the prosecution that the tavern of James Wright, at the northwest corner of Ellar and Amber streets, was entered on the night of the 2d instant, and certain property stolen therefrom; and one witness, Conrad Schrader, said that about 2 o'clock in the morning he saw the prisoner getting out of the tavern window.

The defense offered to prove an *alibi*, and also attacked the credibility of the witness Schrader by producing testimony to show that he had for two dollars signed a written declaration that Graham was innocent of the charge. At the close of our report the trial was still in progress.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Feb. 18, 1870.

There is a fair demand for money this morning, but the supply is so ample in this market that outside lenders are put to their wit's end to find employment for their idle funds at a fair remuneration to cover risks and trouble. This plethoric condition is entirely due to the general depression in trade circles. We quote call loans at 5 per cent. nominally on good collaterals, and discounts are remarkably quiet at 6 per cent., with very little paper offering even at this moderate figure.

Gold opened this morning at 119, but reacted soon after 10 o'clock, and is quoted a little before noon at 119⅝.

Government bonds are all off in sympathy with the weakness in gold—the old bonds about ⅛ and the new ⅛ compared with final quotations yesterday.

There was a good deal of animation at the Stock Board this morning and prices took a turn upward again, which looks like a scheme among the dealers, and outsiders had better be wary. In State loans there were sales of the war coupons at 101⅛. City sixes were steady but quiet, with sales of the new issues at 100⅝, and 99 bid for the old do.

In Reading there was a fair business, and prices advanced from 48⅝, at the opening, to 48⅝, at noon; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 57, an advance of ⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅝; and Minehill Railroad at 51¾. 41 for offered for Little Schuylkill; 35¾, b. o., for Catawissa preferred: and 36 for North Pennsylvania.

Canal shares were in good request, with sales of Lehigh at 32¼. 16 was offered for Schuylkill, and 60 for Morris preferred.

In Coal and Bank stocks there were no sales to report. Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad stock was taken at 20.

—Yesterday gold declined to 119⅛, which is the lowest price since September 24, 1862. At the same time our bonds in London advanced to 88, which, with exchange at 109¾, is equivalent to 97, or four per cent. higher than the English consols.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s W L Cp. lots	c..101¾	61 sh 13th & 15th St	20
$5000 City 6s, N	2d..100¾	2 sh Cam & Am.ls.	s5wn..115¾
$1200 do	2d..100¾	200 sh Read..s6wn	1s.48·31
$700 do	1s..100¾	100 do	bs. 48¾
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	85	100 do	3d. 48¾
$3000 Pa 2 m 6s	100	200 do	1s.s5. 48¾
$2000 Alle Co 5s	77¾	100 do	b30.48·56
$2000 Pittsburg 6s	72	100 do	b30.48·56
$1000 Leh V R n bds Cp	95	100 do	48·44
$1000 Phil & E 7s	88¾	100 do	b30. 48¾
58 sh Leh N St	32	1800 do	s5.48·44
200 do	1s. 32¼	100 do	c.48·44
12 sh Minehill R	51¾	100 do	s5&1n. 48¾
46 sh Penna R	56¾	100 do	s5wn1. 48¾
50 do	56¾	1100 do	1s. 48¾
100 do	s60wn. 56¾	100 do	c. 48¾
100 do	s5wn. 57	400 do	1s. 48¾
100 do	s5wn. 57	100 do	b30.48·44
33 sh Leh V R	1s. 54¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@118; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@115; do., 1864, 114@114¼; do., 1865 114@114¼; do., July, 1865, 113@113¼; do. do., 1867, 113¼@113¾; do., 1868, 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 112¼@112¾; Cur. 6s, 111¾@112. Gold, 119¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@118; do., 1862, 114¼@115; do. 1864, 114@114¼; do. 1865, 114@114¼; do. 1865, new, 113@113¼; do. 1867, do. 113¼@113¾; do. 1868, do., 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 112¼@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119¼@119¾; Silver, 118@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $960@970; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $690@710.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115¼; do. 1864, 114@114¼; do. 1865, 114@114¼; do. July, 1865, 113¼@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113¼@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113¼@113¾; 5s, 10-40, 112¾@113¼; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 119¼@119¾.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	119	10·27 A. M	119¼
10·01 "	119¼	10·28 "	119¼
10·02 "	119	10·52 "	119¼
10·03 "	119¼	11·25 "	119¾
10·17 "	119¼		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Gold in its further decline to-day touched 119¼, which is the lowest point for it since the 24th of September, 1862, or early in the days of the war. The natural weakness of the market was assisted by speculative sales on the part of persons interested in stocks and Governments, who hope to influence a 'break' in the latter by a lower range in the premium. The decline was resisted by the few 'bulls' remaining in the Gold Room, who flooded the street with bulletins from Washington and elsewhere calculated to strengthen the market. Both sides have commenced to operate in these news despatches, and no sooner is a 'bear' story afloat than the 'bulls' follow it up with a version suited to their operations. The consequence to-day was a series of rival tissue sheets, intended to influence either side of the speculative strategy of the gold dealers. Holders of gold had their balances carried at rates ranging from six down to three per cent.

"Despite the various rumors set afloat regarding the limit of price and the amount to be sold, the Government disposed of a million of gold to-day at the Sub-Treasury to the highest bidders. The proposals were twenty-seven in number, for a total of less than two millions, at prices ranging from 119·55 to 119·03.

"The money market was steady at four to six per cent., but there was a more general employment of funds at five per cent. among the Government dealers. On stocks the rate was five to six, with the majority of new transactions at the latter figure. Commercial paper was without new feature.

"Foreign exchange was active upon a fair demand from the importers, who seemed to have been impelled to buy freely by the decline in gold, but the leading bankers still disagreed as to rates, which were an eighth higher, and were quoted 109@109¼ for sixty day sterling, and 108⅞ for good bankers'. Short sight was steady at 109¾@109⅝.

"The contradictory bulletins above referred to and the decline in gold had the effect of rendering governments heavy. The market opened with considerable firmness in consequence of an advance to 88 for five-twenties in London and to 93 in Frankfort, the European market for our securities being especially strong on account of the weakness in gold here and the abundance of capital at low rates there. But with the 'break' in gold to 119¼, the market became feverish and declined, the 'bears' pressing it with the report from Washington that the Government would reduce the revenue about fifty million dollars next year. At the end of business there was fractional rally in prices."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—The Flour market is moderately active, with a steady demand from the home consumers, who purchased 1200 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75 per barrel.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and only 1000 bushels red sold at $1·24@1·26, and choice Tennessee white at $1·60. Rye is held at $1. Corn is in fair demand at former rates. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 88@93c., the latter rate afloat, and 1200 bushels white at 93c. Oats may be quoted at 53@55c. per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand at full prices. Sales of 400 bushels at $8·12½@8·25. Flaxseed is more inquired after, and it sells at $2·25.

Whisky is firm, with sales at 96c. for wood and 99c. for iron-bound barrels.

—Several Missouri gentlemen have given $10,000 to endow a chair in Washington College, to be called the Missouri Professorship of Applied Chemistry, and Brevet Major-General William S. Harney, U. S. A., of St.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DEATH KNELL OF THE "RING."

From the N. Y. Times.

A very remarkable article of the *World* on the misgovernment of this city at this particular moment presses upon the reputable section of the Democratic party. This new manifesto will not surprise any one who has read the *World* attentively of late. It has left off criticising its political opponents, and boldly come forward with a distinct policy of its own. Its enemies assert that in taking this course it is not actuated by the purest motives. That sort of retort is the very one which we naturally look for from men who are known to be dishonest themselves. It is part of their tactics to vilify the motives of all who threaten to expose their misdeeds. We have nothing to do with these charges, and it is no part of our duty on this occasion to inquire why it happens that the *World* has proclaimed "war to the knife" against the "ring." We are very well contented to find it fighting for the same object as ourselves. Its assistance in a good cause would be welcome even if its foes could substantiate statements which at present are entirely unsupported by evidence.

We have again and again called the attention of all honest Democrats to one plain fact—namely, that the corruption and misgovernment of this city, the shameful judiciary (with certain exceptions), and the general collapse of law and order, are taken by the country at large as the natural outcome of Democratic principles. When Democrats say to the people, "Place the Government in our hands and see what we will make out of it," the people answer, "We can see that already in New York city. Some of your well-known judges are in league with the vilest criminals, and your citizens are taxed heavily for the maintenance of tricksters and social outlaws." Thus a stigma of the blackest kind has been affixed to the whole party. All over the civilized world the name of "New York Democracy" has come to be identified with a vast system of robbery and spoliation. The more scrupulous members of the party naturally feel this to be an injustice. In the country, especially, Democrats know that they are suffering for a sin which they did not commit, and could not prevent others from committing. It is not too much to say that our city government is doing them every day as much harm as all their mistakes during the war combined. What prospect is there of winning a Presidential election with this heavy disgrace clinging to them?

The *World* has been one of the first of the Democratic journals to acknowledge the justice of these considerations. The time is critical. Next fall a Governor will have to be elected, and a still more important contest will then require study and preparation. In what condition are the Democracy for meeting these trials of strength? The *World* tells us very frankly. The "ring" has "debauched politics and defiled the name of Democracy." A little knot of men "have plundered us of millions yearly, obstructed our material growth, made our markets, our wharves and piers and streets, mere monuments of their rapacity, our elections a farce, and now have put up judges in our very court houses to sell injustice for a price." Our readers have often met with denunciations of that kind in these columns. But it is like a new revelation to receive them from the *World*. Our contemporary, however, is speaking not against its party, but in the truest and best interests of that party. The "ring" will, of course, howl at it. Corrupt judges may set their infamous tools to work in the hope of averting the retribution which is certain to fall on their heads some day. But if the better sort of Democrats do not take the lessons which the *World* now reads them seriously to heart, they will lose the best opportunity they have had for some years past of recovering a dreary expanse of lost ground.

Future historians may have to record that this schism in the Democratic ranks was the precursor of the revival of a party which has its uses no less than our own. The vital principle of parliamentary government is that there should be two parties in the country—one to govern, the other to exercise the wholesome check of opposition. The Democrats have not known how to fulfil the latter function, and for a long period they have abandoned themselves to false leaders, and fallen into deep pits while pursuing shadows. The *World* would summon them to that higher prrt which is still open to them; and it is of little moment for any one to turn round and tell us that the *World* is only playing a game. The question is, Does the *World* speak the truth or not? We know, and everybody in the country knows, that it does. This one city is accomplishing the ruin of a party still great, in spite of its numberless errors. New York is drinking the life blood of Democracy. Everywhere Democrats ought to unite their strength in one tremendous blow at the infamous clique who would peddle away the honor of the nation without one tinge of remorse. The rural members of the party ought to ally themselves with every honest Democrat they can find in New York. They will never have so good a chance again as they have at their command now. It is the turning point in the checkered history of their party. Let us be rescued from a municipality which has become almost a national scandal, from licensed assassins who do the work of politics, and from officers of the law, high and low, whose hands are soiled with dishonest gold, if not with blood.

AMERICAN JUDGES.

From the London Saturday Review.

Few things are full of uglier omen for the future of the United States than the growing disrespect for the judicial body which seems to be spreading itself through the country. The stories which now reach us are widely different from anything heard before of American judges. The worst we formerly knew of the bench, even in the wildest frontier States, was that its occupants did not wear precisely the same awful costume and practise the same dignified usages as the judges and barons of Westminster Hall; but it was probable that they knew a great deal more of law than anybody about them, and that they did not flinch from applying what they knew. Even the functionary who decided the celebrated case of Silas Fixings was probably right in his conclusions, and certainly he was not afraid to back them. But now almost every mail brings us proof that in the largest and not the least civilized of the older States charges of flagrant corruption against judges are of every-day circulation, and though it is every now and then urged that the character of such or such a gentleman is beyond suspicion, or that the evidence is not thought in such or such a case to warrant the accusation, nobody dreams that the corrupt taking of money or money's worth for justice by a judge is inconceivable or impossible, or even uncommon. If Americans were in the habit of comparing the facts which fall under their immediate notice with the experience and history of other communities, they would see that this phenomenon of judicial corruption, generally believed, but acquiesced in without much very serious complaint, has no parallel or example since the beginning of civilization. Some of its mischievous consequences are beginning to be felt, not only by simple Erie bondholders, but by the English legal profession. The two branches of the English race knew curiously little of one another till the War of Secession, but there was an exception to this ignorance in the steady interchange of judicial precedents. There were certain American names which were appealed to here with scarcely less confidence than Coke or Mansfield. But quite recently English judges have been known to shrink from recognizing the authority of modern American cases, and, very possibly not quite fairly distinguishing between one man and another, or between one State and another, have significantly inquired what these charges of corruption meant.

When an English gentleman deputed by some railway bondholders addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce the other day on the effect of the action of the New York judges upon the interests which he represented, the Chamber broadly admitted the corrupt origin of this judicial intervention, but attributed it to the ignorance of alien constituencies. This merely meant that the judges of the State of New York are elective, and that the Irish vote is very powerful in New York. If, however, the purification of the American judicature is not to be expected until Irishmen are debarred from voting, or until the people give up the direct appointment of public servants, it may be long before the reputation of American judges recovers itself. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find one of the most thoughtful of American newspapers finding the source of the evil less in the mode of appointing judges than in the mode of admitting legal practitioners. It is in fact quite clear, from English experience, that the best security for learning and purity in the bench is learning and a feeling of honor among the bar. The most powerful of all forms of public opinion is professional opinion, and if the professional feeling of the New York practitioners revolted against ignorance and corruption as mortal sins in a judge, the machinery for creating judges would lose most of its importance. The mere discomfort of sitting in a court full of men of greater knowledge and higher honor than himself would keep the incapable party hack from desiring a seat on the bench; and, beyond this, the experience of several communities shows that a popular constituency charged with the selection of functionaries for whom professional qualifications are required is influenced in the strongest way by professional opinion. But the American legislatures have, we are told, adopted of late the policy of nearly open admission to the legal profession, the advocates of the measure defending it on the extraordinarily fallacious ground that there is no more reason why special conditions should be demanded for the calling of a legal practitional than for the calling of a grocer or a butcher. As one would have thought it enough to reply that the only callings which it is best for the public interest to leave quite open are those to which the maxim *caveat emptor* applies, and that no client can possibly tell whether a given lawyer can construe a legislative enactment correctly, the only inference which can be drawn from such an argument is an inference as to the class to whom it was considered worth while to address it. But the fact seems to be that in most American States persons are now admitted to the mixed profession of barrister and attorney with the least possible inquiry into their knowledge or character. The result, we need scarcely say, is very unlike that of a lax system of admission to the English bar. In this country the moral effects of all-powerful traditions have to be allowed for, and the effect of an undoubtedly unsatisfactory system of previous preparation is not that English barristers are unlearned, but that they are narrow. Even here, however, it is worth while noticing that the experience of the American States shows that, under a system of unchecked competition, the race is in the long run to the ignorant and the unscrupulous. Everybody of course would suppose, and we are carefully informed, that even in New York city there are many skilful and honorable practitioners; but they seem to consider it their chief duty to their clients to keep their business out of court, and hence little moral influence is brought to bear on the bench by men of this class.

It is very difficult for an Englishman to judge to how many American States, and even to what parts of the State of New York, the suspicion of judicial corruption justly extends. Yet there are many signs that the sacredness of the judicial office is passing away everywhere. Nobody has ventured to breathe a word against the character of the Judges of the United States; but yet there is evidently no scruple in packing for party purposes the Supreme Court, probably in some respects the most august tribunal in the world. The party now all-powerful evidently intends not merely to keep Democrats and Southern partisans out of it (which under existing circumstances would be scarcely wonderful), but to deny entrance into it to all but the extremest fanatics of its own opinions. The other day President Grant, having two vacancies in the Court to fill up, proposed for them Mr. Stanton, the late Secretary at War, and Mr. Hoar, the present Attorney-General. Mr. Stanton, who was thought to be dying, was a very great administrator, but one of the bitterest of partisans. Mr. Hoar, though a Republican, is thought to be wedded to a high standard of judicial purity and independence. The Senate instantly confirmed the appointment of Mr. Stanton with almost indecent haste, but suspended its approval of Mr. Hoar's nomination. This plain intimation to the President that none but the extremest party appointments would be palatable to that branch of the American Legislature which is all but omnipotent is nearly as disastrous a symptom of one sort as the New York stories are of another.

GHOSTS IN ST. LOUIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The city of St. Louis (whether it may or may not become the capital of the United States) is, beyond question, easily first of all our villages, either Down-Eastern or Far-Western, in all matters ghostly, thaumaturgical, spectral, magical, or miscellaneously miraculous. Only a little while ago we recorded the presence in St. Louis of the great Dr. Manchester, who is renowned for undertaking to raise the dead, and still more renowned for not doing it. But this angelic doctor is now forgotten in the very scene of his illustrious failures.

A few days since, a young woman, Miss Jennie Debonaire, called upon a police captain. Miss Jennie was not, in spite of her name (to quote a line from Milton), "so buxom, blithe, and debonair," for she has seen things calculated to curdle her blood, and make her flowing ringlets somewhat perpendicular and porcupiny. Only for five days had she been domiciled at a house in Morgan street. Every night a man appears to her and says that his name is not Giles Scroggins but Joseph Scott. Let not the reader interpret this appearance to the disadvantage of Miss Jennie's virginal purity, for the man is spectral and can do no harm. Even if he were veritable flesh and bone, his *tout ensemble* is not of a kind to kindle the fires of passion; for, though he has "a fair complexion and brown, curly hair," advantages sufficient to catch a woman's eye, he "has also a deep gash in his throat, a cut on his head, and he is all covered with blood." No gallant, thriving wooer ever came in this plight; and moreover his name is Joseph—not Joseph the son of Jacob, nor yet Joseph Andrews, but Mr. Joseph Scott. This phantom told the trembling Miss Debonaire that (while in the flesh) he was slaughtered by one Philip Amburg, who stole his money and buried it (with the body) in the cellar of that very house. This he proceeded to prove to a demonstration; for he led the trembling maiden to the cellar and showed her upon which side he was buried and upon which side the specie was deposited. After this he became a little amorous, demanded a kiss, which showed that, though his throat was slit, he had yet all his wits about him, and then he exhaled. The next night he came to Jennie's bedside, and pathetically implored her to speak to an undertaker and have his bones removed from their present ignominious resting place to some regular cemetery, adding that she was at liberty also to disinter the money, pay the bills out of it, and keep the balance for her own personal use. He also offered to confer upon her the power of curing diseases, making her Dr. Jennie Debonaire without the trouble of studying for a diploma. And then he exhaled again, whether with or without a kiss we are not informed.

These were, indeed, astounding statements. The captain of the police was puzzled, but made a memorandum on the station book. A regiment of "spiritualists" went into permanent session in the haunted house, ready to cross-examine Joseph Scott; and two reporters called for "an interview." They learned very little, and, of course, made very long and affecting reports in their respective newspapers. But what is most remarkable is, that though "the spiritualists" have assiduously dug in the cellar, enlarging it to twice its original capacity, they don't find any bones. This would be of very little consequence by itself; but, mournful to relate, they don't find Mr. Joseph Scott's money either. At least, if they do, they keep it a dead secret and refuse to take the public into their confidence. Still we must confess that it is a very remarkable case. Should any ribald scoff at the tale, the proper way to put him down is to quote at him the stock argument of "the Spiritualists:"—"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." And why should there not be "more things" in a St. Louis cellar? Why not, we repeat, why not? Alas! even while we are writing of it, the mystery of the haunted house of St. Louis is exploded. The girl Jennie is no better than she should be. She and others had squatted in this house, and being determined to keep others out of it, they devised various apparatus for ghostly knocking and sundry lies about the ghost with the slit throat. Miss Jennie is locked up; the poor ghost is no longer perturbed; and the city of St. Louis no longer trembles. How many of these beautifully harrowing stories are to have this limping and potentless ending?

THE CASE OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The agent of the Associated Press, on Wednesday, telegraphed from Washington a summary of the controversy touching the case of Fitz-John Porter, who, it will be remembered, was cashiered and declared, by a competent military court, to be ever after disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States.

The reason for this sentence was simply that Porter, while commanding a corps of the Army of the Potomac under Pope, during the second Bull Run campaign, was criminally slow in marching to the assistance of the latter, and that, after arriving upon the flank of the enemy, within a short distance of the field of battle, he failed to attack, although positively ordered to do so.

Porter asserted at the time of his trial that he had marched as promptly and rapidly as possible toward the enemy, and that he failed to attack previous to the receipt of Pope's order because he was convinced that the enemy was not only too strong, but too strongly intrenched, to leave him any hope of success; and that when he received Pope's order, which reached him shortly before sundown, it was then too late to obey it. He now claims to have obtained evidence from Rebel official reports showing that his convictions were correct in regard to the position and strength of the enemy. Upon this he makes an appeal to the President for an order relieving him from the disqualification imposed by the sentence of the court which tried him. As for this Rebel evidence, after having examined it carefully, we have to say that it does not in the least affect the main question decided by the court, and that now, as before, the only fault to be found with that tribunal is that, when it found the accused guilty, it did not order him to be shot.

It is sometimes said, by way of excuse for Porter, that General Pope "labored under the misfortune of being the most disbelieved man in the army;" but it must not be forgotten that, truthful or untruthful, Pope was the legitimate commander of the army then in Virginia; that he had marched promptly in search of the enemy upon all occasions, fighting whenever and wherever he could find them; that, in this instance, he had actually outmarched the swift-footed Jackson, and planted his own hard-pressed forces between Jackson and Washington, while Porter's corps, fresh and active from the transports which had brought them from the James river, had been marched reluctantly and slowly towards the battle-field. There is no shadow of a doubt that Pope fought the enemy with determination, while Porter, although within sound of the battle, *did not fight*, though he must have known that, if Pope and he could not conquer together, neither could do it singly. He should have fought without orders, in accordance with the suggestion of McDowell; and when the orders finally reached him, even after the shades of night had gathered, he should have moved forward at once to the attack. With such troops as his—the best corps in our service—a better soldier would have hailed darkness as a fortunate ally against an enemy so numerous and strongly posted. Suppose Sherman had failed to attack the end of Mission Ridge, during the brilliant campaign against Chattanooga, merely because he found the enemy posted upon an impregnable position, or that Thomas had declined to move against the face of that ridge for a like reason, who doubts that we should have had one less victory to inscribe upon our banners?

General Pope was responsible for the order requiring Porter to attack, and he alone was responsible for the plan upon which it was based. Porter's duty was to obey, and the excuses he gives for not obeying are precisely the reasons why his case should not be reconsidered.

SPANISH BARBARITIES IN CUBA—THE SHAMEFUL INDIFFERENCE OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The remains of Greenwalth, the victim of Spanish barbarity at Havana, were interred here on Wednesday. Though the friends of the unfortunate man, and those of his colleagues who still remain in Cuba with his employers, used every means to prevent any demonstration, there was nevertheless a deep-seated feeling of indignation in the public mind. Wherever the matter was spoken of the Spaniards were execrated, and shame was felt at the pusillanimous conduct of our Government for its indifference to the many outrages upon Americans in Cuba. If Greenwalth was not an American citizen he was a resident here, and left this city for Havana but a few weeks ago. But his companions, who were brutally wounded, were American citizens. This case of barbarity, however, was only one of many upon our citizens by the Spaniards in Cuba. We have had authentic accounts of many before. It is because the Government at Washington has failed to notice those previously that this occurred. Had reparation been demanded in previous cases, and protection to our citizens been insisted upon, we should not have heard of the brutal outrages on Greenwalth and his companions. Our Consuls in Cuba and our navy in its waters might just as well be at home. They are utterly useless there. Well may the Spaniards despise us and laugh at the idea of the United States venturing to go to war with Spain. The most contemptible nation in the world would not suffer the indignities this republic has borne. Any little State would give better protection to its citizens. How has this mighty country fallen under the cowardly men who now rule at Washington!

Think of our degradation when the friends of poor Greenwalth and the other victims of Spanish barbarity implore the people here to make no demonstration of indignation for fear of the consequences to those Americans who still remain in Cuba! We must not give vent to our feelings for fear the brutal volunteers might murder the Americans that are left in Havana and other parts of the Island! American merchants in Cuba, as we are well informed, dare not send letters in their packages of correspondence for Cubans or for those who might be suspected of sympathizing with the Cuban cause. Such is the reign of terror under the volunteers. The so-called Spanish Government in the island is powerless and the mere instrument of a bloody revolutionary faction. American citizens are compelled for self-protection to deny their country and to hail as Englishmen or as other foreigners. We have no doubt that in this last case of barbarity our weak and timid Secretary of State will accept the hollow apologies and misrepresentations of Spanish officials, and that those same officials, contemptuously laughing at the imbecility of our Government, will neither punish the criminals nor prevent similar outrages in the future. In all matters relative to Cuba and to what is occurring in that island now the Government of this great country has made itself contemptible. The republic is disgraced in the eyes of the world. Every true American must feel the shame of such humiliation.

RUIN TO THE RING.

From the N. Y. World.

The lawyers of this city, in their newly formed association, have offered a reward for the detection of the man who attempted to assassinate one of their number. They are evidently awake, at the outset, to the importance of their association and to their prospective duties. The popular estimation of the inefficiency of the administration of our city government, and the disposition of the people to array themselves against it for mutual protection, have been manifest in the frequent formation of these voluntary associations; some temporary, for a single object, and some more permanent in purpose and form. But the habit is growing, and it has pointed towards well-ordered and vigilant committees; for this direct action of the people seldom fails in its object. The people vote, and the ring leaders well know that a collision with any of these voluntary organizations, and a defeat, might make a local agitation that they could not withstand. In this respect they were taught a lesson by the East Side Association at the last election. The honest Democrats are organizing against their misrule; the enthusiasm and power of the people will be with them.

The association of the lawyers for the honor of their profession and the purity of the administration of justice finds its ground and reason in the conduct of the judges whose acts and decisions mark them as ring adherents. This modern encroachment on the elevation and purity of the courts is an instance of the misrule which is to be resisted by a capable and comprehensive organization with votes and influence over votes. The Fifth avenue residents have associated to resent the ring's poultice pavement, and to find out the very men into whose pockets the profits of that job have gone. The East Side Association and the West Side Association long since organized to protect their property interests against the ring men in the city administration who delay and resist improvements, who make fraudulent contracts and extortionate assessments; and here and there the residents on particular avenues and streets are organizing to resist the various wrongs sought to be imposed upon them by the ring in the guise of street improvements. The life insurance companies associated recently to resist an evident ring strike from Albany. Without further enumeration, it is clear that the people have learned the habit of organizing against the ring.

The *World* invites these organizations, and all who support them, one step further. The day of separate resistance to separate attacks of these ring thieves is over. The time has now come to break down and utterly destroy the ring itself. Its day is done.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

1 12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

1 31 mwf12t

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

12 22 60t

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 26

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined. 1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $3,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 86 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH, —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 25

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiecman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 26 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphi

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES, FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 926 CHESNUT Street, 1 17 Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.— 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. F. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

W. [illegible]SON & GILLINGHAM, 9§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:—To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 1 20 tF18

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [1 17 3m

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia, WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1863. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE, AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

S. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Comstock's Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm§

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 10 15 sw

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A rear window of the dry goods store of Mr. Joseph N. Blye, No. 142 N. Eighth street, was forced open a night or two ago, and alpacas to the value of $500 carried off.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of an elderly man named Sheppard, who was found dead in the morning in his bed, at the Travellers' Home, Front street, below South. The verdict of the jury was death from debility.

—Charles Jones, residing at Haddonfield, N. J., was accidentally killed on Wednesday by the discharge of his own gun, while witnessing a pigeon-shooting match, at Ellisburg, N. J. The load of the gun entered the chin of the deceased, lacerating his face in a shocking manner.

—Gilbert Ball, colored, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening, suffering from a wound in the leg, inflicted with a knife in the hands of Shederick Davis, colored. The latter was arrested and taken to the Fifth District Station. The two men engaged in a quarrel at Seventh and St. Mary streets.

—The ninth anniversary of the Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Union Missionary Society (Zenana Mission) was held last evening at Rev. Dr. H. A. Boardman's church, corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets. Rev. W. P. Breed occupied the chair. The exercises were opened with singing and prayer, and were of an interesting character.

—On Wednesday night the stable of Mr. Thomas A. Andrews, at Forty-first street and Westminster avenue, was entered from the yard of the dwelling attached, and robbed of a valuable grey horse, Jenny Lind wagon, gold-mounted harness, three blankets, two plush lap-covers, and a whip with the owner's name upon it. The stable was literally cleaned out, everything of value being removed.

—Chief Engineer Downey, of the Fire Department, submitted his annual report for 1869 to the City Councils yesterday afternoon. The report states that the number of steam engines at present in service is 47; hose carriages, 113; ladder trucks, 10; number of feet of ladders, 1467; number of feet of hose, 81,130; number of feet of suction hose, 1129; hand engines, 7; number of hooks, 58; number of honorary members in the department, 5171; active members, 993; contributing members, 10,994. The balance of appropriation merging for the year is $1763·58. There are connected with the department 47 engines, 46 drivers, 92 horses, and 4 ambulances. The report contains the following interesting figures:—

	Loss.	Insurance.	Loss over insurance.
January	$833,905	$588,195	$245,800
February	46,730	39,330	7,400
March	46,225	18,600	27,625
April	220,250	111,200	109,050
May	146,325	98,650	47,675
June	382,400	169,500	212,900
July	77,950	34,850	43,100
August	1,521,475	1,274,275	245,200
September	163,550	113,300	50,250
October	54,275	36,960	17,315
November	223,750	126,450	97,300
December	495,930	402,630	93,300
Total	$4,312,855	$3,015,940	$1,196,915

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 119¾.

—The Legislature will probably adjourn about the end of March.

—Four members and ex-members of Congress are implicated in the sale of cadetships.

—The Postmaster-General yesterday made a number of postal changes in Pennsylvania.

—It is announced that the State Appropriation bill will be presented to the Legislature to-day.

—The contested election case of Geisz vs. Forsyth has been decided in favor of Mr. Forsyth, the sitting member.

—The Ways and Means Committee voted to reduce the taxes during the next fiscal year thirty millions of dollars.

—The House Foreign Committee had a meeting yesterday in relation to the Cuban situation, but no definite policy was decided on.

—William Willis, well known as the historian of Portland, and from having filled many honorable offices, died in that city yesterday morning.

—The bill to protect the lives of coal miners was passed in the State Senate yesterday. An amendment providing for second openings to each mine was adopted.

—It is reported from Washington that Secretary Fish has information that Mr. Greenwaldt, recently murdered in Cuba, was not an American citizen, but a Hessian.

—The President yesterday stated that he would issue a proclamation announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment as soon as Nebraska acts upon the measure.

Foreign Affairs.

—An early settlement of the Red river troubles is anticipated by the English Government.

—Carlist disturbances are reported in various places in Spain, and a general outbreak is apprehended.

—It is thought that American bonds will be benefited by the decline in the rate of interest on the Continent.

—Several Paris journalists have been convicted of violating the press law and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

—A decree has been published in France abolishing the transportation of political offenders to penal settlements.

—A bill providing for elementary education in England and Wales was introduced in Parliament yesterday by Mr. Forster.

—Seven hundred native Christians have been exiled by the Mikado of Japan, against the unanimous protest of the foreign representatives.

—Complaints are still being made in England of the new telegraph system. The Postmaster-General made an explanation in Parliament yesterday.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of Councils.

Both branches met yesterday afternoon, at the usual hour. The following business was done:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

An invitation to attend a temperance celebration at Horticultural Hall, on the 22d of February, was accepted.

Mr. Barlow, chairman of the committee appointed to try the contested election of Henry B. Coxe and Alexander L. Hodgdon for a seat in Select Council, reported that Mr. Hodgdon is entitled to his seat as member from the Eighth ward. The report was received and the committee were discharged.

Mr. Shallcross offered the following:—

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the counsel of the plaintiff in the case of the city of Philadelphia vs. Daniel M. Fox et al., of the 6th of January, 1870, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, be and are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to enter an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and that, in case of such appeal being entered, the Mayor be authorized and directed to provide bail in error, and take such steps as may be necessary to perfect the appeal.

Adopted, and sent to Common Council for concurrence.

The resolution relative to vacating Seventh street, between Lehigh avenue and Somerset street, for the extension of the Delaware reservoir, was adopted.

Mayor Fox sent a communication in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the city trusts, recommending the repeal of the resolution of instruction to certain officials, approved July 1, 1869. It was placed on the appendix.

Mr. Burdell submitted a bill relative to the incorporation of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Water Company, now before the Legislature, and moved it be referred to the Committee on Legislation, with authority to request its non-passage. Agreed to.

Mr. Bumm introduced a resolution establishing the Department of Port Wardens. Referred.

Mr. Fareira wished to know whether the report that the bound volumes of proceedings of Councils of 1869 are incorrect, is a fact.

Chief Clerk Haines had no knowledge of the incorrectness. The matter was referred to a special committee.

The Chamber resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the school appropriation bill. The item of $10,000 for music was struck out. The committee rose and the bill was then passed. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at the usual hour, President Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received from the Building Inspectors, showing the amount of moneys paid into the city treasury by the Board of Building Inspectors since 1860:—

Amount paid for 1860 was	$5·00
Deficiency in 1861 and 1862.	
Paid in 1863	58·29
Deficiency in 1864 and 1865.	
Paid in 1866	749·81
" 1867	1721·03
" 1868	2310·70
" 1869	4596·94

The communication was laid on the table.

The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was presented and referred.

The appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools was taken up. The Chamber went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Harry Huhn in the chair, and amended the bill, making the appropriation $1,195,796·95. It was then agreed to.

The bill making an appropriation of $35,200 to the Department of Receiver of Taxes was agreed to.

Bills from Select Council were taken up. A resolution authorizing an appeal to be made to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the city of Philadelphia against Daniel M. Fox et al., in reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the City Trusts bill, was agreed to.

A resolution to grant permission to erect wooden buildings on Penrose ferry road was referred.

An ordinance making an appropriation of $200 to the Department of the City Treasurer was agreed to.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract with I. P. Morris for the erection of five boilers at Schuylkill Water Works was agreed to.

One requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill relative to the Sewage Utilization Company was agreed to, after Mr. Willits had opposed the bill in strong terms.

Resolutions were agreed to authorizing the Mayor to enter into contracts for supplies to the Water Department; authorizing the City Controller to make certain transfers in the appropriation for supplying the city with water; changing the plan of the Twenty-fifth ward, and to lay water pipe on West Washington lane, in the Twenty-second ward.

An ordinance authorizing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to draw warrants for unexpired balances was agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of Committee on Finance, presented a resolution approving of the sureties of Albert Duncan, of Twenty-third ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution limiting the lien of judgment on the official bond of Thomas M. Locke, one of the City Commissioners. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution approving of the contract and sureties of James Armstrong for construction of the Federal street sewer. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $238,250 to the Board of Health for the year 1870. Postponed.

Also, an ordinance appointing A. P. Michener to audit the accounts of the Receiver of Taxes and various departments. Recommitted.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a bill vesting the authority for the collection of taxes in the Councils of Philadelphia. Agreed to.

Mr. Oram, of the Committee on Gas Works, presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report an ordinance creating a loan of $1,000,000 for the extension of the Gas Works. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the paving of Unity street, in the Twenty-third ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave Melrose street. Agreed to.

Mr. Leighton presented a resolution for the drainage of the meadows in the Twenty-sixth ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the construction of a sewer on Hamilton street. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of sewers on Walnut street, west of Twenty-fourth, on Callowhill street, Columbia avenue and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Legislation. Agreed to.

Mr. Gilbert offered an ordinance for the erection of a school building in the Twenty-second ward. Referred.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

The State Treasury Examination.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—The Senate Finance Committee continued the investigation this afternoon into the management of the State funds, Mr. Billingfelt in the chair. All the members of the committee took part in questioning the witnesses. Mr. Mackey presented a monthly statement of the State deposits with different banks and bankers from May 3, 1869, to January 31, 1870.

These statements show that the amounts fluctuated from month to month. The accounts known as "vault" having been questioned, are herewith submitted:—

Vault account May 3, 1869	$211,303
" May 31	356,602
" June 30	346,330
" July 31	346,172
" August 31	421,189
" September 30	471,043
" October 31	470,995
" November 30	5,262
" December 31	283,940
" January 31, 1870	8,488

Mr. Wallace asked of what the "vault" account of May 2, 1869, consisted?

Mr. Mackey repled that it was his predecessor's vault account, consisting of cash items in bank and of checks.

Mr. Mackey, in answer to further questions, acknowledged that his account had been increased and decreased as above stated. There had been no loss to the treasury in any of the items. The "vault account" had sometimes been increased by sight checks that he had carried from time to time to oblige corporations. Every dollar of it was payable at sight. This was not an unusual thing in bank accounts. Sometimes these corporations as friends would ask the Treasurer to accommodate them and send their checks to settle the accounts. They were accepted in monthly payments as cash. This was virtually giving them extra time to pay, but he felt it was just as safe as any bank in which he deposited it. It was the custom of former Treasurers to do this thing. The corporations paid by vouchers. He had never received vouchers as *vault account*, but kept separate accounts. The checks were just sight checks on banks, which were held in the vault and counted as cash. He was told that he could get the money at any time. He had never satisfied himself that deposits had been made in banks on which the checks were drawn, but they had always been paid when called for. The understanding was that the checks would not be presented until he needed them. The custom had existed for years.

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt. Does not the principal evil consist in that vault account? A. Oh, no! Not any more evil in that than by letting money lie in bank. By putting in bank you accommodate the bank. By holding you accommodate the persons who are paying the taxes to the State.

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt. Does it often happen that papers are deposited in the vault where there is in reality no special security? A. I suppose that does often happen.

Mr. Brooke. I see an item of one hundred thousand dollars deposited with J. Ridgway. You appear never to have had any of that money? A. I never have, sir; I was requested to leave it there, and asked Ridgway to put something in my hands to secure me; this was a deposit with an individual broker. Ridgway put up sufficient collaterals to secure me against any loss. This was not a check in the vault, but a deposit in the broker's office.

Mr. Mackey continued further by saying that he saw no reason why the State Treasury should not be conducted on the same principle as banks. They got along very well.

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt. What did the vault account consist of? A. I never took paper from an individual, but carried it as cash in the vault.

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt—Was it the system that certain banks probably carried it for the benefit of individuals? While it was called bank account, was there any part of the balance belonging to the State Treasury deposited in any banks for the benefit of certain individuals? A. Well, I suppose very likely that some of the banks and some of my friends may have had advantage of it in some way. I believe it is customary where a man can serve his friends to accommodate them. I was a little particular about my vault account. I took some from Irwin that was not exactly in the shape I desired. I was not obliged to do it, but took it at the suggestion of parties interested. I receipted to him for the balance as cash, because I believed I would get money for it, and so I did.

Q. Mr. Billingfelt—Can we examine that bank account at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you keep a private record of that vault account? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The laws require that the vault account shall be kept open for inspection of the Legislature. Was that private record ready to be exhibited? A. Any person who came into the office could have copied or looked at it.

Q. Of what it consisted? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Mackey denied that the deposits had been made in banks to benefit private individuals; but that he would certainly not object to that bank discounting a man's note because the man had asked him to get the deposit. I suppose individuals would have interest in it, or they would not ask it.

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt. Were any deposits made for individuals who were to have the use of money before deposits were made? A. I think I know what you mean. There was one deposit in which I did not check all the deposits in bank. I guess one of my friends got the benefit of it. He said he would have to sell some securities if I checked out all of it; but I did do so. One of the friends of the party and of mine requested me not to do so.

Mr. Mackey said that no other deposit had been made with the understanding that somebody else was to borrow it out.

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt. Do I understand you to say that deposits were made at the request of certain individuals, and you presumed that they got the benefit of it? A. No, not that; but I suppose they got the benefit of it.

Mr. Mackey said in explanation of the sudden decrease of the vault account, that he simply had deposited checks in bank. Nearly every dollar was of corporations. Sixty days was sometimes the longest time of having such chees. In reference to the warrants none had ever been refused payment, except school warrants from delinquent counties. This was not the law, but a practice for years. I thought it was the law until about a month ago. The Marine Hospital warrants, at Erie, were three-fourths paid before due.

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt. Were there any warrants drawn for charitable institutions whose payments were deferred for want of funds in the State Treasury? A. No, sir; I think I know what you mean, viz.:—A newspaper charge, that I refused to pay Curwen, of the Insane Hospital, $25,000; I was not in the Treasury at the time, but Dr. Curwen said that any part of it would be satisfactory, and that he only wanted $15,000 at that time; that is my cashier's story.

Adjourned until next Wednesday.

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MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·51 | MOON RISES..... 8·51
SUN SETS..... 5·29 | HIGH WATER..... 3·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Celia	London	New York	Jan. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan. 29
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 1
England	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 3
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 4
Main	Southampton	New York	Feb. 8
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 8

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 19
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Donau	New York	Bremen	Feb. 19
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Feb. 19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Celia	New York	London	Feb. 26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 26
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb. 19
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 19
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 19
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 21
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Feb. 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24
Eagle	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, New York, John F. Ohl.
Aust. brig Natalie S., Krainz, Gibraltar for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, Gibraltar for orders, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br. brig Hatfield Bros., Hatfield, Gibraltar for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Andrew Lovitt, Perry, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, with iron, which put into Queenstown 2d inst. leaking badly, boats stove and bulwarks injured, had been towed to dock to discharge and repair.

Ship Mayflower, Call, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.

Ship Portlaw, Rico, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 3d inst.

Ship Nembus, Kelley, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 3d inst.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Bark Hedvig, Lundsten, hence, at Gibraltar 24th ult., and cleared 25th for Genoa.

Bark Veteran, Snow, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 25th ult. for Marseilles.

Bark Black Brothers, Perry, sailed from Bremerhaven 31st ult. for Cardiff.

Bark Frednaes, Bronhund, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.

Bark D. McPherson, Mason, hence, remained at Gibraltar 23d ult., to sail next day for Venice.

Brig Sir Robert Napier, Hodge, at Gibraltar 23d ult. from Messina, and cleared for Philadelphia.

Brig Minna Traub, True, cleared at Matanzas 9th inst. for north of Hatteras.

Brig Brazilian, Cameron, at Cardenas 10th inst., to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst. for New York.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 11th inst.

Schr Abbie, Davis, sailed from Matanzas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Summerville, Sanford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 10th inst.

Schr Emma D. Finney, Snow, cleared at Havana 10th inst. for Baltimore.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence, at Galveston 15th inst.

Schr E. A. Martin, Stiles, hence, at Boston 16th instant.

Schr Annie E. Valentine, Bayless, at Jacksonville 10th inst. from Savannah.

Schrs Chas. E. Elmer, Carson, and A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, cleared at Savannah 16th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr R. Peterson, English, hence, at Charleston 16th inst. via Wilmington, Del.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, at Wiscasset 12th inst. from Boston, to load for Cuba.

Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, sailed from Charleston 16th inst. for Jacksonville.

Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, sailed from Providence 15th inst., for New Castle, Del.

Schr Anna Barton, Frink, cleared at Charleston 14th inst. for Philadelphia, with 350 tons phosphate rock.

Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, cleared at Charleston 14th inst. for Weymouth, Mass.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Eliza Pike, from Charleston for Philadelphia, ashore near the former port, remained 12th instant. Steamer Charleston, from Savannah, arrived at Charleston 12th inst. with a steam pump on board, and would proceed to the assistance of the E. P.

Capt. Smith, of bark Maggie McNiel, at Providence from New Orleans, reports on the 7th inst., off Cape Hatteras, fell in with schr Allen Middleton, Jr. (of Providence), Ames, from Georgetown, S. C., for New Haven, with a cargo of yellow pine lumber, with four feet of water in her hold. At the request of Captain Ames lay by him four hours, during which time her deck load was thrown overboard, when Captain Ames thought he could get her into port, and we parted company.

PIANOS.

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Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

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Are now closing out their entire stock of

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Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 26 mws

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Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.

Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with

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NOTICE.—INTERNAL REVENUE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at public sale on THURSDAY, February 24th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 218 North Second street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—

One Steam Engine and Boiler, Mash-Tubs, Pumps, Meters, etc.

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2 16 8t Deputy Collector First District.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 18,
Last night but one of the
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
Only performance of Von Weber's
DER FREISCHUTZ.
MME PAREPA-ROSA, Miss Rose Hersee, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Hall, De Solla, and Howard all in the cast.
To-morrow, last Grand Matinee,
MARTHA.
MME PAREPA ROSA, Mrs. E. Seguin, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Hall, etc.
To-morrow Night—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
CAST AS BEFORE.
Seats sold at the Academy only.

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"Nine Muses."

The above exhibition will SOON BE CLOSED to the public. Open daily from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.
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A volume just issued (cloth and gold), containing nine photographs of "The Muses," and portrait of the artist, $3·00. Sent free by mail. [3 7 12]

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CROWDED EVERY EVENING!
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Who will appear in his celebrated character of BADGER, in Boucicault's great Sensational Drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK,
with Entirely New Scenery and Splendid Cast, and Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD and General GRANT, Jr., in their Specialties.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.
2 14 tf STREETS OF NEW YORK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 18,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in two great characters,
SIR BERNARD HARLEIGH, in the drama of
DREAMS OF DELUSION,
and ROVER, in the three-act comedy of
WILD OATS.
SATURDAY, EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE,
LADY OF LYONS.
MONDAY, MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
Due notice will be given of the reproduction of the Grand Romantic Military Drama,
NOT GUILTY.

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COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. A. E. BRADY
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Feb. 18, 1870.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major De Boots.....A. E. BRADY
Aided by the Company.
Previous to the comedy, the farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Little Em'ly Matinee to-morrow.
Saturday night—Benefit of S. HEMPLE.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. SAMUEL HEMPLE,
SATURDAY EVENING, February 19.
VICTORINE;
THE WORKING GIRL'S DREAM.
JONATHAN BRADFORD;
OR,
THE MURDER AT THE ROADSIDE INN.
TWO OF THE B'HOYS.] 1t*

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Immense success of the versatile artists, SHERIDAN and MACK.
First week of J. S. BUDWORTH, the great Dutch Comedian. Original Sketches, Songs, and Dances.
EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

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SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels Introduce,
First time—Burlesque Opera, Peper-Rosey-Oh.
Engagement and First Appearance of the Immense Favorite Comedian, Mr. Hughey Dougherty.
Admission, 50 cents. Parquette, 75 cts. Gallery, 25 cts. 2 14 6t

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1870.

LEGISLATURES AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Legislature of Alabama recently attempted to uproot the city government of Mobile, and they succeeded so far that two municipal governments are now in full blast in that favored locality. A new Mayor has been nominally installed before the old one vacated his position. As a result, the telegraph informs us that "Price (the old Mayor) still holds his courts and controls the police, while Harrington (the Mayor created by the Legislature) manages the clerical and legislative branch of the city government." Harrington has called for troops to enforce his authority, but the Governor positively refuses to send them, and meanwhile the puzzled citizens hardly know whom they should obey or what mischiefs may result from the prevailing confusion. In Philadelphia we have not yet been placed in quite as bad a position as the people of Mobile, but from present indications we are rapidly approaching it. In the decision given by Judge Sharswood on the City Trusts bill, the principle is boldly enunciated that "the Legislature, acting for the State, can resume all the franchises of the municipality into its own hands;" and the disposition to exercise supreme control over municipal affairs at Harrisburg has increased so rapidly of late years that we have only the semblance of a local government left, and for all practical purposes, except the fixing of tax rates, Councils might nearly as well be disbanded. If the appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the City Trusts bill does not prove successful, the control of the Girard Estate will speedily pass into the hands of a committee created by Legislative authority. A bill appointing a Legislative Committee to erect a House of Correction was recently hurried through the Legislature, and it is said that it has already received the signature of the Governor. The Police Commission bill was only defeated by an unexpected veto. The Legislature now has under consideration a bill affecting the organization of the School Board. From time to time the city is compelled to incur heavy expenditures for the erection of new bridges, or to give the use of her streets gratuitously to chartered companies, by Legislative authority; or the salaries of her officials are unnecessarily increased; and, practically, the doctrine is now fully accepted that the city has no rights which the State is either bound or disposed to respect. We do not pretend that Councils on the one hand, or the Legislature on the other, are always either wright or wrong, but the prevailing system of dividing authority gives to every knavish proposition a double chance of success, and in the long run it works great injury to the interests of the people. The theoretical control of the city by the State practically means a grant of absolute power on local questions to the Senators and Representatives of Philadelphia, when they are united, and although we are not afflicted, like Mobile, with two Mayors, we are subjected to two sets of conflicting authorities whose disjointed operations produce scarcely less confusion than would result from rival municipal governments. When the Act of Consolidation was passed, it was commonly supposed that the citizens of Philadelphia would be permitted to govern themselves; but despite the care displayed in preparing that act, it has proved a failure, and the whole framework of the political organization of the city has since been so thoroughly reorganized by legislative patchwork that nothing but the shreds of the old charter remain. With each new year the importance of municipal government increases with our rapid growth, our pressing needs, our heavy debt and onerous taxation, and yet with each new year it receives less attentive consideration, and becomes more the sport of a battledore and shuttlecock game between Councils and the Legislature. For these evils a cure could be devised if the best men of both parties applied themselves earnestly to the task. Guided by the light of past experience and a full knowledge of the existing defects, careful inquiry would enable them to discover a remedy, and if it was embodied in a comprehensive bill which commanded popular approval, there is a fair prospect that some future Legislature would be found willing to pass it, and that a line of demarcation would thus be established between the authority of the State and the city, which would give to Philadelphia a chance for progress and prosperity. As matters are drifting now, taxpayers are compelled to pay all the local expenses that may be authorized either in Independence Hall or in the State Capitol, and if they wish to effect a reform they must diffuse their energies in so many directions that their best efforts are well-nigh hopeless.

An effort is being made in the Legislature to have the publication of Bates' "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers" continued. This "History" is nothing but a scandalous job for the benefit of Bates, and it ought never to have been sanctioned by the Legislature. The best thing that can be done now is to stop any further payments for it, and let the money that has been expended go, with feelings of congratulation that it is no more. There is not much use in the people of the State complaining about past swindles, they cannot be remedied now, and we are chiefly interested in those present and prospective. With regard to the "History" the Senate seems disposed to give Bates what he asks for to carry on his interminable rigmarole, but the House proposes to keep the matter in abeyance for a time, and to appoint a joint committee to ascertain the cost, and to notify the State printer to cease the publication until otherwise ordered by act of Legislature. It would be much more satisfactory if further publication were to be forbidden outright, and it is not a promising sign for the discontinuance of this drain on the treasury to find the Senate appointing a committee to harmonize the views of the two houses on the subject.

THE INDICTMENT OF RICHARD FICKEN.

The District Attorney, Judge Ludlow, and the Grand Jury have taken prompt action in the case of Richard Ficken, and that individual was brought into the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday on a bench-warrant issued on the application of Mr. Gibbons, who stated that he had prepared a bill of indictment against Ficken, which had been returned by the Grand Jury. The bill charges Ficken with assault and battery; with assault and battery with intent to kill; with shooting at with intent to murder; and with shooting at with intent to disable Isaac Barker, a lad who was in company with young Curran at the time he was shot. Testimony was submited to show that Ficken fired a pistol at the boys, and also with regard to the condition of the wounded lad. The boy Isaac Barker stated positively that he saw Ficken fire, and Mr. John C. Curran testified that Ficken came to his house and apologized for the occurrence, offering to bear the expenses of medical treatment for the injured boy, and giving as a reason for the outrage he had committed that he thought it was only one of the alley boys. Mr. Curran very justly thought that this excuse only aggravated the offense, and he refused to let the matter be hushed up.

The surgeon in attendance on young Curran testified, that the ball was still in the limb, where it could not be found, and that the boy's life was in peril, though not in imminent danger. Under these circumstances Judge Ludlow said that the defendant must remain in custody to await the result of the boy's injury, and he also held him in the sum of $5000 bail on the charge of assaulting Isaac Barker. There seems, from the disposition of the court and District Attorney to do prompt and impartial justice in this case, a very fair chance that Ficken will get his just deserts, which, if the boy recovers, under the law will be a fine not exceeding $1000 and an imprisonment not exceeding seven years. If the boy dies, Ficken will, in the language of Judge Ludlow, be called upon to answer for the highest crime known to the law.

It disturbs the equanimity of the *Age* to find that Foster Blodgett, the United States Senator elect from Georgia, is disposed to be virtuous in a manner totally unprecedented in the annals of the Democratic party. The *Age* never heard and never will hear of a Democratic Senator elect asking that his character shall be cleared of charges against it before taking a seat in the highest deliberative body of the nation; for if such a practice were to become a general custom, the Democracy would not be able to have any Senators to represent their interests. It would undoubtedly be a good thing for the nation if our Senators and Representatives were obliged to purge themselves as Blodgett proposes to do, but we are not astonished that our esteemed contemporary should become alarmed at the idea of such a precedent being established. Blodgett, in a frank and manly letter, requests the Governor of Georgia to withhold his certificate of election until the charges against him shall have been proved or disproved in the most satisfactory manner. He asserts that these charges were preferred for political purposes only, and that they have been allowed to stand in court, without any attempt being made to prosecute them, solely for the purpose of annoying him and embarrassing him in the Senate. His letter shows that he is not afraid to meet them, and so we exclaim with the *Age*, "Bully for Blodgett!"

The Legislature seems inclined to extend the hand of friendship and forgiveness to Geary again—at least we judge so from the fact that a bill was reported formally in the Senate yesterday appropriating the sum of $1900 to pay the inaugural expenses of the Governor. The inauguration of a Governor of this Commonwealth consists simply in his taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and to attend to various other matters, such as faithfully execute the laws, etc. Why it should cost such an amount as $1900 to "swear in" Geary at the commencement of his second term, is worth inquiring about in these days of high taxes. Who is to receive the money, and what is it to be paid for? is what we want to know.

The Episcopal Bench in the present day by no means represents the whole of the ecclesiastical strength in the British House of Lords. In the ensuing Parliamentary session, besides the twenty-four bishops, there will be nine clerical peers entitled to seats, viz.:—The Earls of Carlisle and Buckinghamshire, Lords Saye and Sele, Scarsdale, Dynevor, Auckland, Brodrick, O'Neill, and Buckhurst. This fact marks the rise that has taken place in the social position of the clergy since the days of Parson Adams and Dr. Primrose. Chamberlaine, writing upon the state of England, soon after the Revolution, remarks with evident satisfaction that, "low as the revenues of the Church have been brought by the sacrilege of former times, it has pleased God to suffer so much still to remain as to be an encouragement to the gentry and nobility of the nation to educate their younger children in that way. And the present age can show several of the eminentest churchmen now in England who have at once honored the Church and added a lustre to those eminent families from which they are descended." The list that follows is very brief, and contains the name of only one peer—Lord Crew—who was amply rewarded for his zealous churchmanship with the princely revenues of the bishopric of Dublin.

"Chief Justice Chase," says the Baltimore *American*, "will find it hard to reconcile his opinion as a justice of the Supreme Court on the legal-tender question with those he entertained when, as Secretary of the Treasury, he became the father of the greenback system;" commenting upon which, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that "the *American* underrates the *savoir faire* of the Chief Justice. He is like Daniel S. Dickinson's snake, that 'wired in and wired out', until the devil himself gave up the puzzle of tracking him as a bad job."

The Cronstadt *Messenger* says that all the ironclads in the Russian fleet are now provided with new 8 and 9-inch steel guns. Some monitors have been armed with 15-inch smooth bores, and all vessels intended for long journeys have 6-inch rifled steel guns. A huge smooth-bore gun of 20-inches calibre has been constructed at Perm. All these guns were made in Russia. Every man in the navy, too, is now armed with the new rifle according to the Baranoff system.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FINEST GENTS'
READY-MADE FURNISHING
CLOTHING. GOODS.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
NOS. 818 AND 820
CHESNUT
ST.
YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE
AND BOYS' MERCHANT
CLOTHING. TAILORING.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON,
On MONDAY EVENING, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

☞ HORACE GREELEY
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22,
Subject—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."
Tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 2 11 12 14 17 18 19 21 22

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.
West Jersey Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office.
Camden, February 15, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, clear of National tax, payable to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the company in the city of Camden, ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, February 19.
The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until the 19th instant.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer,
2 16 4t West Jersey Railroad Company.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 16 tM8rp Secretary.

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870
NOTICE.—In consequence of the confusion incident to the change in the administration of this department, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the contested election case, it has been determined, with the indorsement of the Finance Committee of Councils, to open the duplicates for the reception of the City and State Taxes for the year 1870, on MONDAY next, February 21.
RICHARD PRITZ,
2 15 6t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable on and after the 21st inst.
2 15 5t* S. ALTER, Secretary.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of creating a Mortgage on the property of the company.
NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870. 2 15 tufs 7t

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1mdp

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22mwf

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
2 18 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.
A ROOM OR SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH full Board, wanted by a gentleman in a private family where there are few other boarders. Answers to be noticed must state location and size of rooms, whether furnished or not, hours of meals, and terms. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address "Mome," Bulletin office. 2 18 3t*

CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR CLOTHING,
READY-MADE
AND MADE TO ORDER.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605
CHESNUT STREET.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES,
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.
JUST OPENED,
Our First Importation
OF
SPRING FABRICS
FOR
MOURNING WEAR.
Square Mesh.
Grenadine Bareges, all qualities
Batiste Laine.
All-wool Taffeta.
Mohair Tamise.
English and French Bombazine.
Ratz de St. Cyr.
Drap d'Alma,
Cobeline.
Mohairs and Alpacas.
With a full assortment of all Goods Suitable for Mourning.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
2 16 wfm3t4p ABOVE BROAD.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
8 21 mwf[TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. [2 23tf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 f

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 2 3m

WATCHES.
1124 CHESNUT STREET.
American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 625,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan. $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 6 fmwt PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
Office and Salesrooms,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

A TRADE SALE OF BARTRAM & FANTON Family Sewing Machines, to be held at SCOTT'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY MORNING, February 21, by order of William L. Hopkins, General Agent for the Company, for the purpose of introducing their superior merits to the public. 2 18 2t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street,
Philadelphia, February 17, 1870.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Haines street, from Twelfth to the east curb-line of Thirteenth street, of two feet six inches in diameter: on Hare street, from the sewer in Twenty-fourth street to Ringgold street, thence on Ringgold street to within eighty feet of the south line of Brown street of three feet diameter; on Thirty-eighth street, from Walnut to Locust streets, thence on Locust street to Thirty-ninth street, of three feet diameter. With such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.
All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation unless by special contract.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 18 2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock noon on the 26th day of February, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times from the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, to the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together; also, the removal of ashes and the collection and burial of all dead animals embraced within the following districts, viz.:—
First. That part of the city lying north of ALLEGHENY Avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford; to be termed the Twentieth district.
Second. That part of the city known as MANAYUNK; to be termed the Twenty-first district.
Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district.
The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids; also the right to award contracts for one district only.
Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section 5 of the Act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.
Envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning," etc., naming the number of the district bid for.
E. WARD, President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 2 18 5t

THE FINE ARTS.
C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

PERSONAL.
CARD.—MY OLD GALLERY HAVING BEEN taken by other parties for a short time for the sale of Paintings, I would state that I am not connected with that place in any way. My Gallery is located at No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.
2 15 6t B. SCOTT, JR.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
JUST OPENED,
NEW PORCELAIN PICTURES, from Dresden and Munich.
A NEW STYLE OF FOLIO STAND, for Parlors.
PORT FOLIOS, for Engravings.
NEW CHROMOS, Etc. Etc.
CARVED RUSTIC, Oval and other Frames.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. (1 8 stuthrp)

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
CAY'S CHINA PALACE
Has the most complete assortment of
China, Glass and Queensware
To be found in this city.
All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.
Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thsm1mrp
No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstu3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

MINERAL WATER.
"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER,"
VIRGINIA.
The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.
For price and circulars apply to
MITCHELL & ALLEN,
2 10 thstu 1mrp No. 214 S. FRONT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.
COFFEE.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MOCHA COFFEE,
JUST IN STORE, AT LOW PRICES.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu] BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.
GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.
The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 2 6 stuth]

HOSIERY, ETC.
NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
* Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Il Trovatore" by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe.

Last evening the Academy of Music was again filled to repletion, the opera given being Verdi's *Il Trovatore*, which has obtained such a hold upon the affections of the lovers of music that it seldom fails to draw a good house, and on special occasions, such as a benefit of a popular and pleasing artist like Mr. Castle, is sure to draw an overwhelming one. Mr. Castle, the beneficiary, assumed the leading *role*, "Manrico," and, although it is a part in which he does not appear to as good advantage as in many others, executed it with commendable energy and a great deal of skill. Madame Parepa-Rosa as "Leonora" was admirable, as she could not well be otherwise in a part which presents such a succession of opportunities for displaying the peculiar richness and fulness of her voice. As "Azucena" Mrs. Seguin was also charming. There are few contralto singers upon the stage who equal her in this *role*, and we have heard none in this city for years past who can surpass her. To Mr. Laurance was allotted the part of the "Count di Luna," a *role* which must alway remain a test one. Mr. Laurance, from first sang the music of his part with a degree of precision and expression that carried the audience by storm. His singing of the charming *Il Balen* showed a little harshness, but was so admirably done that it was enthusiastically encored, and on repeating it the singer rose above the impediment which marred his first effort and gave the exquisite music in a manner that was almost faultless and presented a comparison with the best of the Italians who have appeared in the *role* here that was by no means disparaging. Indeed, we are not overdoing the matter in saying that Mr. Laurance is the peer of Bellini as the "Count di Luna," lacking, in a measure, the fulness and sweetness of tone which seems native to the soil of Italy, but in all other essentials of the part fully meeting its demands. Taken altogether, the performance of last evening was a very creditable and satisfactory one.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Weber's opera of *Der Freischutz* will be performed this evening by the Parepa-Rosa troupe.

At the matinee to-morrow *Martha* will be given, and to-morrow evening there will be a farewell performance of *The Marriage of Figaro*.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Mayo will have a benefit and appear this evening as "Badger" in *The Streets of New York*. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. Edwin Adams will have a farewell benefit, when he will personate "Sir Bernard Harleigh" in *Dreams of Delusion* and "Rover" in *Wild Oats*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Adams will appear as "Claude Melnotte" in *The Lady of Lyons*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. A. E. Brady will have a complimentary benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Major Wellington de Boots" in *Everybody's Friend*. The performance will commence with the farce of *Lend Me Five Shillings*, in which Mr. Craig will personate "Mr. Golightly."

A matinee performance of *Little Em'ly* will be given to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at Musical Fund Hall this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee performance at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

A GRAND stereopticon exhibition of dissolving views will be given for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home, at Horticultural Hall, on Monday evening, February 21. The entertainment will be under the direction of Mr. O. H. Willard.

THE PILGRIM.—This entertainment opened at Concert Hall last evening to a large audience, who expressed their pleasure by frequent and hearty applause. This entertainment is not strictly a panorama, but is a series of paintings, some of them by artists of high reputation, illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." As a work of art these pictures are, as a rule, much superior to ordinary panoramic paintings, and a number of them are of very decided merit, as might be expected from such a list of artists, among whom we find such names as Leutze, Nehlig, Sommer, Carmeincke, William Hart, Chappel, and others. Of course such works are not to be judged by a rigid high art standard of criticism, as they are painted with the express view of being exhibited in a certain manner, and the artists have consequently adopted a broad style of painting that is effective rather than fine. As a popular exhibition, however, this is very much superior to the ordinary run of such things, and it is an excellent illustration of Bunyan's great prose poem. We are not disposed to be hypercritical about an entertainment of this kind; but at the risk of appearing so, we suggest that the theatrical effects with colored fires, attempted in several instances in reality spoil some of the paintings that are good enough to stand on their own merits without such adventitious aids as this. It may be, however, that panoramic audiences admire this cheap sort of sublimity, which is a sufficient excuse for its introduction, however it may violate the canons of good taste. The paintings are described in an illustrative lecture by Professor J. W. Bain, and several appropriate sacred airs are sung by a lady and gentleman, the latter of whom has an unusually fine voice.

SCHOEPPE'S NEW CHAMPION.

The Widow of One Murderer Interceding for the Life of Another—The Letter in Full, as Read Before the Legislature.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday a letter from the widow of Gerald Eaton, in behalf of Dr. Schoeppe, was read by Senator Lowry, of Erie county. The effect of the letter on our honored legislators is said to have been very marked. The immediate consequence was the passing of the bill affecting Schoeppe's case, allowing writs of error in capital cases. Eaton, it may be remembered, whose widow thus addressed the honored Senator, was executed last year, in this city, for the murder of Heenan. The following is the letter in full:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1870.—Hon. M. B. Lowry—Respected Sir: I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in thus addressing you at this time. Reading of the unfortunate Dr. Schoeppe, another victim of circumstantial evidence, I cannot refrain from writing to you in his behalf. This circumstance has renewed my great sorrow, feeling that another victim is about to be sacrificed (murdered), as was my poor dear Gerald, who was of so little consequence to those who held his life in their hands, yet he was all the world to me. His greatest crime was his poverty, and though our sphere was in the humbler paths of life, yet still at our quiet fireside we enjoyed more real happiness than many of the rich and great, but alas! the gloom which has fallen upon our little home no time can ever remove. Our household is composed of an aged father, a dear sister, and a little orphan child whom we have adopted. When our day's toil is finished, it is then we most miss the pleasant voice and happy smile of our Gerald. I often wonder how I have lived through this great sorrow. My only comfort is in the knowledge of his innocence—as you know the whole community believe him so. Perhaps you are not aware that Mr. Heenan (the murdered man) in his last moments prayed that my husband might be saved, as he believed him innocent. This he expressed to the clergyman who waited upon him in the last hour of his life. I have heard from many sources the kind interest you took in my husband's behalf, and although it availed nothing, yet still it showed your kind heart. You have not only my deepest gratitude but my constant prayers for you and yours. May your useful life be spared many years. May no act of yours ever cause a moment's remorse of conscience. May your children with pride say, my father was always a true friend to the poor and the oppressed. If you have any influence with the Governor, in "God's" name make use of it. Do not let another man die for a crime he may be innocent of. Don't let another crime blacken the soul of him who holds this victim's life in his hand. The Governor may have children; I don't know, but if so, God help them, for this is indeed a cruel world. How true it is—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

I hope you will excuse this long letter. I had intended only to write a few lines, begging you to intercede for Dr. Schoeppe, and to express my sincere gratitude as the

WIDOW OF GERALD EATON.

INFERNAL CRUELTY.

Trial of a Man for the Murder of His Son—A Story of Horrible Brutality.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Feb. 15 says:—

The second trial of George Dixon took place yesterday. Dixon, on his former trial, was convicted and sent to the State Prison. The main testimony in the former case was that of Dixon's wife, or a woman claiming to be his wife, but who had a husband living when last heard from. Her evidence was admitted on the ground that the marriage with Dixon was illegal. This was held as error by the Supreme Court (18 Mich., 84), and Dixon was brought back to the county for a new trial. Dixon is a man of middle height, grey eyes, and brown hair. His countenance is coarse, and his general appearance indicates a sullen disposition and a low order of intellect. He is a man of about forty or fifty years of age, and is the father of four children. James is the one that died on January 24, 1868, and whose death was caused by cruel treatment received at the hands of his father. This child seemed to be the chief object of his father's hatred, and fell a victim to very cruel treatment and privation. After burial the body of the boy was taken up and examined by Drs. Cutter and Beech, and on the trial Dr. J. H. Beech testified that he examined the child's body February 4, after it was taken up. Over the right eye was found a discolored spot, and in cutting through no injured bone was found. The flesh part appeared as if it had been bruised, but the injury was not a serious one. The heels and toes were found to have been frozen during life. Both of the heels were mortified, and the flesh partially separated from the bone. From the appearance of the feet, the freezing had taken place some time before. There was blood settled in one part of the heart, and portions near the back were of a dark, greenish hue, as if blood had settled there during life. In cutting through the breast he came to a rough bone, and on examination it was found that the breast-bone had been broken through as by severe violence. By its appearance, it must have been injured three or four weeks before. The muscles over the heart and of the left side had a dark red appearance, but on the other side they were of a light flesh-color. There was an appearance of disease of the heart. The bruises in and about the heart could not have occurred over twenty-four hours before death, and were sufficient to cause death.

Thomas Dixon testified that he was 11 years old, and that George Dixon was his father; that Jimmy, the brother older than himself, died one night; that Jimmy slept in the same bed with him and his sister that night; on the day before, in the afternoon, Jimmy was sitting on the steps, and his father came out and threw him down in the woodshed, and got on him with his knees; Jimmy was sitting on the steps crying because his feet were frozen, when his father came out; his father was mad because he did not saw wood.

Other witnesses were called, who testified that on different times, from three weeks to six months previous to the boy's death, they had seen Dixon pull his son James down and kick him several times; that at one time he struck him with a handspike, at another with a shovel, and inflicted many other cruelties which are sickening to relate.

Dixon's statement was to the effect that he did not mean to hurt the boy, and if he was hurt at all within twenty-four hours before he died, it was by falling from a chair in which he was sitting to have his feet dressed the night before his death.

The testimony was closed at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL,
AT TOWER HALL,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
HENNETT & Co.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPRING—1870.—

CHARLES STOKES

has open for inspection the new style Materials for Gents' wear for the coming season, at

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

Prices greatly reduced.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s Grand and Square Pianos are not only perfection in every particular, but they are lower in prices than before the war. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CHEAPEST
CHEAPEST
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CLOTHING
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READY-MADE,
READY-MADE,
READY-MADE,
AND THE BEST,
AND THE BEST,
AND THE BEST,
AT OAK HALL,
AT OAK HALL,
AT OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

KELLEHER—GALTON.—On Thursday, February 17, 1870, at the Cathedral, by Rev. Father Neill, Mr. ALFRED KELLEHER to Miss SUSAN GALTON.

PARSONS—GAUNTT.—On December 17, 1869, in Camden, N. J., by Rev. R. A. Chalker, Mr. HARRY C. PARSONS, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE A. GAUNTT, of Burlington, N. J.

SHALTERS—UMBENHOUR.—In Reading, on the 1st of February, 1870, by the Rev. Jacob Fry, of Trinity Lutheran Church, and Rev. J. J. Kuendig, of St. John's Lutheran Church, FRANK B. SHALTERS and ELLA R., daughter of William Umbenhour, Esq., all of Reading. No cards.

STEWART—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, February 15, 1870, by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL S. STEWART, of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA J. CAMPBELL, of New York.

DIED.

PATTERSON—MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Morris and Mary S. Patterson, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 1511 Spruce street, on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

REETS.—At Wilkesbarre, on Monday, February 14, 1870, of diphtheria, LIZZIE R., second daughter of C. F. Reets.

STEPPACHER.—On the 17th instant, MARCUS M., eldest son of Wolf and Caroline Steppacher, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 519 Coates street, on Sunday morning, the 20th instant, at 9 o'clock.

STORRIE.—On the 16th instant, ROBERT S. STORRIE, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F., and Pequot Tribe, No. 18, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 504 Diamond street, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON,

MOURNING DRY GOODS OUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE OPENED

Fifty Cases of Spring and Summer

Plain Black

AND

Second Mourning Goods,

Of the Best Makes, including all the most approved fabrics, and at the [2 18 3t5p

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1820, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.

If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

HENRY HUDDY,
1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

TO RENT, RESIDENCE NO. 1514 ARCH STREET. Apply to C. B. DUNN,
2 18 6t No. 226 WALNUT Street.

COAL.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

STOVE.....$6 50 PER TON
LARGE NUT.....$5 50 PER TON

ALSO,

SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.

STOVE.....$7 25 PER TON
NUT.....$6 75 PER TON

Delivered to any par of the city.

MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
12 22 2m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON MEAPIN

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER,

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNA J. SINES, by her next friend, etc., vs. J. DALLAS SINES.

Of March Term, 1869, No. 53. In Divorce. Alias subpœna, June Term, 1869, No. 49.

To J. Dallas Sines, Respondent—Sir:—You will please notice rule granted in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, March 5th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence. L. R. FLETCHER,
2 18 4t Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES J. WOLBERT, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that ELIZA WOLBERT, the widow of said decedent, has filed her petition with inventory and appraisement of personal property elected to be retained by her under act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on Saturday, March 5, 1870, unless exceptions be filed thereto. EDWARD D. McLOUGHLIN,
2 18 ftu5* Attorney for Petitioner.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. (1

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD

(OF MISSOURI)

Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of $7,000,000 of the above road. Four millions of the issue have been sold to investors in Germany, and $2,500,000 in this country. The road runs from St. Louis, 283 miles, across the State of Missouri, to the Kansas State Line; there connecting with roads extending over four hundred miles further west. The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were...$3,077 809
Operating expenses.....1,959,653

Net earnings.....$1,118,208

The interest on the entire loan is $420,000 in gold.

The Trustees under the mortgage are U. A. MURDOCK, President Continental National Bank; JAMES PUNNETT, President Bank of America, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The gross earnings per mile for the past year were about $11,000, and are gaining steadily.

The road is finished, has no complications with other Pacific Roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road. The Bonds are as safe as any in the market.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons payable February and August. Principal matures in 1888.

The coupons are free from Government tax, which is paid by the company.

Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

NEW YORK.

This loan was all sold in 1868 and 1869, except $500,000, retained by the company to pay off an old mortgage (the Dresden mortgage), at prices ranging from 96 to par and interest.

Owing to the present low price of all other railroad bonds, as well as gold, the price has been reduced to 90 and interest, at which we offer a limited amount.

The earnings of the road for the month of January, 1870, show a handsome increase over the same period last year.

We consider these Bonds a first-class and entirely reliable investment, being a First Mortgage on a Finished Railroad, running through the centre of the State of Missouri, and now earning more than double the interest on its debt.

Government Bonds received in exchange at market rates.

For further particulars apply to

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2 17 3tsp PHILADELPHIA.

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6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

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Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [19

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

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P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

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Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW PARHAM

IS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,

The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides

It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,

No. 704 CHESNUT St.,

1 29 PHILADELPHIA

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.

Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.

Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.

John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.

A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 630 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 825 North BROAD St.

Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.

Term beginning March 1.

Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 26 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.

1 25 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.

Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 29 3m5p

DEAF AND DUMB.

The Rival Methods of Teaching Mutes—The Failure of the "Articulation" Method.

A day or two ago, we presented a summary of the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for 1869. As we have already laid the statistics of the report before our readers, we deem it unnecessary to repeat them; but we invite their attention to the following extract from the report on the subject of articulation, and especially to the very interesting letter of Miss Montgomery. The report says:—

"Much attention has been given to that of articulation.

"Believing that the system of teaching the deaf mute by signs, adopted by De l'Epee and improved by Sicard, was superior to that of Heinike, the directors introduced it into this institution at its foundation, a half a century ago; and they have had no reason to regret the course then taken. Indeed, experience and observation have confirmed them in their opinion, and they feel themselves sustained by the opinions of Dr. Kitto, Harvey Prindle Peet, LL. D., the Rev. Dr. Day, Mr. Lewis Weld, Rev. W. W. Turner, the Rev. Collins Stone, and President E. M. Gallandet, gentlemen whose large intelligence, great experience, ripe judgment, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, justly entitle their opinions to great weight."

Dr. Kitto, "Lost Senses," pp. 30, 31, says:—"I am thoroughly persuaded that this mouth-reading must be wholly inadequate to the purposes of real conversation, involving intercourse of the intellect or the imagination."

Dr. Peet, in his Report on European Institutions, 1852, page 255, says:—"On this head (instruction in articulation) I can but repeat and confirm the views expressed in the able report of Rev. George E. Day, made to the board seven years ago. Mr. Day's opportunities for testing thoroughly the results attained in the most celebrated articulating schools were much more extensive than those enjoyed by myself; and to his conclusion (the result of the most thorough and searching examination of those schools perhaps ever made), that instruction in articulation is scarcely ever of decided benefit, except when the faculty of speech has been acquired through the ear, all the observations I was able to make only bring additional confirmation."'

Professor Day says in his report, 1845, p. 167:—"The common testimony given by professors, clergymen, and gentlemen in other professions is, 'We cannot understand them.'" On p. 178:—"To one-tenth of the whole, instruction in articulation is not given, or if attempted, is a complete failure. Two-tenths succeed, in a modified sense, while seven-tenths are only able to make themselves understood in the articulation of frequently-repeated sentences and single words." In regard to lip-reading, he says (p. 182):—"On an average, about one-third of the most advanced class, with the aid of the signs employed by the teacher, and the frequent repetition made use of, appear to understand the most of what the instructor says; another third appear to lose a considerable part, while the remainder only seize the most common words, and are much of the time obviously at a loss as to what is going on." In Dr. Day's report of a second visit to the most important institutions, made eight years later, he says:—"The proportion of deaf mutes who may, with a sufficient expenditure of time and labor, be taught to articulate mechanically, and to read upon the lips, is variously estimated at from one-fifth to one-tenth of the whole number." "The instances of remarkable success are comparatively rare, and in nearly every case conditioned upon the possession of the power of hearing, until an advanced period of childhood. Any attempt to make the teaching of mechanical articulation a part of the general system of deaf mute instruction, would be a deplorable error." "No new arguments or reasons in favor of teaching deaf mutes to arsiculate and read upon the lips have been advanced. It is not pretended that recent discoveries or improvements have been made, by which the teaching of articulation to deaf mutes has become easier, or more generally successful than formerly."

Mr. Wild, in his "Report on European Institutions," 1845, p. 119, says:—"Such a system does not seem to me to be suited to the taste or the wants of our country. In regard to the former (Germany), I scarcely met with an intelligent person of any rank, even in Germany, who spoke of the articulation of the deaf and dumb with approbation. It was rather with disgust, as a matter very repulsive and disagreeable; and sure I am, it would not be less so, in general, in the United States. Our wants require that all the deaf and dumb of our land should be educated in the best manner, to secure their usefulness and happiness. But how can we afford constantly to devote so many men of intelligence and vigor to the education of each class of four, five, eight, or even ten deaf mute children, as would be required on the German system?"

The Rev. W. W. Turner, in the proceedings of the National Conference of Principals of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, 1868, p. 69, says:—"There are many congenital deaf mutes who can be taught to utter a few plain, simple words, especially those whose enunciation is marked and sharp. And second, a few who have some considerable voice, and who are accustomed to make noises, may be taught to use that voice for the enunciation of words and sentences. But I do believe that the time spent in communicating articulation to congenital deaf mutes is almost time wasted."

Rev. Collins Stone, in the Fifty-third Annual Report of the American Asylum, page 20, says:—"The instruction of the deaf and dumb has now been prosecuted for something more than a hundred years. It has been conducted in the main by men distinguished for brilliant talents, sound judgment, and practical skill, as well as for Christian charity. The published treatises on this subject, discussing methods of teaching, theories, and principles of the art, number several hundred in several different languages. Have the experience, the investigations, the patient labor of a hundred years settled any principles? Taught any lessons? Fixed upon any reliable results? These questions can have but one reply; a reply that can neither be evaded nor ignored. It is the conclusion so often reiterated in these discussions—as the substantial ground we have always occupied—that, while semi-mute and semi-deaf children should be taught articulate speech, the great mass of congenital mutes can never acquire it, or be benefited by it."

President Gallaudet, who two years ago spent several months in an examination of European schools, says (p. 46):—"Three teachers only, of all whom I have consulted, claim success in articulation as attainable by the mass of the deaf mutes, and these admit that experience has not yet sustained their view."

The report then continues as follows:—

"The accompanying letter from the gifted Miss Montgomery, a teacher in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, cannot fail to be read with deep interest."

Miss Montgomery's letter reads as follows:—

"INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW YORK, Nov. 25th, 1869.—Mr. Barclay—Dear Sir:—I was very much surprised and flattered at the receipt of your letter asking my 'opinion' on the vexed and vexatious question of articulation. I should not be half a woman if I did not have an opinion on the subject—a very decided one, too—and one that I am in no wise loth to express. It is just this, that special instruction in articulation, even to the classes you mention (the semi-deaf and semi-mute), is simply special instruction in a very pretty and expensive, and in some rare cases rather useful, accomplishment.

"In answer to your other question, whether I prefer the sign or written language to speech, I say most emphatically that I do. Indeed, aside from a reluctance which I cannot overcome, to use my vocal powers, they are so limited, and I speak with so much effort, mental and physical, that beyond a few sentences of commonplace, or a few words in an emergency, I rarely attempt to use my voice, and never succeed in making myself understood. Persons of average quickness of apprehension fail to understand me at all, until they have become familiar with my peculiarities of speech. I do not, in fact, know a single individual with whom I could carry on a conversation of any considerable length, without having recourse to the manual alphabet or to writing.

"Since the receipt of your letter I have inquired of ten semi-mutes, six of whom are employed as teachers here (the remainder are members of the high class), their preference in this matter, and nine unhesitatingly and unequivocally declared that either the manual alphabet or writing was more agreeable to them than speech, as a mode of communication; and that they habitually made use of one or the other of these modes in preference to speech. The tenth was undecided; but as I know that he very rarely uses his voice when he can get pencil and paper, I think his indecision is more of theory than of fact. All of the ten I have mentioned have as good a command of the voice as I have, and four speak with remarkable ease and distinctness for deaf persons. One, in particular, is a marvel to all her hearing friends on account of the clearness and grace of her enunciation, and yet, in talking with hearing persons who can read from her fingers, she almost invariably makes use of them. This lady is, by those most competent to decide in such a matter, adjudged to speak better than any other deaf person they have ever heard; and yet in the street or in a shop she finds it almost impossible, often quite so, to make her simplest remarks or inquiries understood.

"However distinct the utterance may be made, I doubt if art can ever so supply the lost guidance of the ear, as to make speech to the deaf of any practical value, outside of the immediate circle of family and friends. And when the manual alphabet, which furnishes a sure, rapid, and unobtrusive means of communication can be learned in a few hours, it seems to be, to use the mildest word, extremely *selfish* to require a deaf child to perfect or acquire, by slow and painful effort, a means of communication, in which he can, from the very fact of his deafnes, take no real pleasure. And when we consider how much our pupils have to accomplish in the very limited time given them, the question is, not 'Is articulation practicable,' but, 'Is it right to attempt to teach it?"

"The record of Dr. Kitto, in this matter, 'Lost Senses,' pp. 20-31, is, in substance, the experience of every semi-mute of my acquaintance. His opinion should, I think, from the position to which he attained and the peculiar circumstances of his life, have great weight. Becoming totally deaf at the age of twelve, he retained his vocal powers, so far as any deaf person can retain them, and was able to improve them very much by determined and persevering use; yet on page 111 of the work to which I have referred, he says:—'My own present facility of speech stands me in little stead, beyond the walls of my own house. I do not find real occasion for it ten times in a year."

"The dear friends who have labored and sacrificed so much for us cannot, by their utmost endeavors, restore to us our lost sense; and since the same mighty physical convulsion that threw up an impassable barrier to sound turned the spontaneous flow of thought from its natural channel into a new one, let them not, in mistaken kindness, try to force it back to the old, but as heretofore, endeavor to smooth and widen the new.

"I have been constrained to answer your questions at much greater length than I intended, and the fact that the subject is one in which I am greatly interested must be my excuse. I have been teaching dumb mutes and semi-mutes with all my might since the day I graduated, and no one, I think, would hail with more delight or adopt with greater zeal any system which gave reasonable promise of broader and deeper culture or increased social facilities for the deaf. This old-new system holds out no such hope; it has been tried, and it failed.

"Hoping that I have not taken up too much of your time, and that you will not attribute my earnestness to a lack of respect for those who differ with me in this matter, but to an impatience that I can hardly control when I see time spent that cannot be regained, and money that is so much needed elsewhere expended in attempts that seem utterly futile.

"I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
"IDA MONTGOMERY."

The report then continues:—

"It may be added that instruction in articulation has been abandoned in most of the schools in Great Britain, except in the cases of the semi-deaf and semi-mute.

"Sensibly alive to whatever is calculated to improve the education of the deaf mute, and aware of the interest taken by the public, the Directors determined to appoint a committee of their own body, and one of their most competent and experienced teachers, to visit and examine the schools where articulation was taught, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York.

"In the month of October last the committee visited the American Asylum, at Hartford, and witnessed the mode of imparting instruction to her pupils in articulation, adopted by Miss Sweet.

"From Hartford the committee went to Northampton, and examined the School of Articulation under the efficient and accomplished Miss Harriet B. Rogers. On their return the committee visited the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the school under the care of Mr. F. A. Rising.

"Instruction is given in articulation in the New York Institution by the experienced Mr. Engelsman. The committee speak in high terms of the cordial reception they everywhere met with, and the facilities afforded them in prosecuting their inquiries. It was nowhere asserted that all deaf mutes were capable of acquiring a knowledge of articulation. And almost all semi-mutes who can speak, prefer holding conversation by signs or by writing. From all the information the committee obtained, and their own observation, they came unanimously to the conclusion that the education of deaf mutes is far more general, more thorough, more accurate, and less expensive by signs than by lip-reading; and that very few succeed in holding a conversation of any length by the reading of the lips. But inasmuch as some of the semi-mute and semi-deaf pupils may derive advantage by more systematic instruction in articulation than that hitherto adopted, they recommended the employment of a well-qualified teacher for that purpose.

"The board deeming it expedient to adopt any measure which will improve the education of the deaf mutes, directed the Committee on Instruction to nominate a suitable female as a teacher of articulation to such of the semi-mutes and semi-deaf as are likely to be benefited by such instruction. The committee will, no doubt, promptly make the nomination. A full opportunity will thus be afforded to test the value of the measure."

This copious extract will fully satisfy our readers that the directors are fully alive to this important question, whether teaching articulation to the deaf is as advantageous as that of imparting instruction to them by the manual alphabet and by signs. We do not undertake to decide the question, but we commend the directors for their determination to impart more systematic instruction to their semi-mute and semi-deaf pupils in articulation.

The following paragraph is from the New York *World* of the 13th inst.:—

HARD ON THE DEAF MUTES.

Some of the pupils of the institution for the improved instruction of the deaf mutes were up here to-day, and were able to do astonishing things in the way of understanding questions merely by observing the motions of the lips as they were uttered, and answering them audibly, as the result of a course of instruction in articulation unassisted by the ear. Mr. Tweed made some inquiries of them which were answered very intelligently, until he commenced to question them about the prospects of the new charter and as to the names of Harbor Masters and Port Wardens the Governor would send in, when they relapsed into their original mental and auricular oblivion.

The report contains a biographical sketch of the late Laurent Clerc, which we may hereafter notice.

The terms of admission are $250 a year, payable half yearly in advance. The indigent deaf mutes of the Commonwealth, between the ages of ten and twenty years, are supported by her; those of New Jersey and Delaware by those States.

The schools are closed on the last Wednesday of June and reopened on the first Wednesday of September. Certain questions must be answered by the applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth prior to their admission into the institution.

Visitors are admitted on Thursday at 3 o'clock, on presenting a ticket from a director, except during the months of July, August, and September.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,529'70
PREMIUMS	1,193,842'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $28,788'12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
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EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

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All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. (1 22 stuth2m
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000'00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750'00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000'00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950'00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925'00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000'00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450'00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625'00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270'00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900'00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500'00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900'00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270'00 Cost, $1,215,622'27.	
Real Estate	36,000'00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700'75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097'95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740'20
Cash in Bank	$166,318'38
Cash in Drawer	972'76
	169,291'14
	$1,852,100'04

DIRECTORS.

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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000'00
ASSETS	2,783,561'00
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000'00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837'45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,696'74
	$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450'00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846'00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708'00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620'00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558'00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944'00
Accrued Interest	20,857'00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198'00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900'00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000'00
	$2,783,561'00

DIRECTORS.

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John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Chas. W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
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Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$300,000'00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365'15

DIRECTORS.

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Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 285

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 29 3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¾ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps no now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars' —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 46

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
9 2m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 18 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A.M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$95
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. J. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 220 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $73; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $110; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels also take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
No. 63 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee

A Singular Adventure.

The Muskegan, Mich., *Enterprise* relates the following singular adventure:—

When we were publishing a paper in Lewisburg, West Virginia, several years ago, a very singular accident befel a young man there, which we narrated briefly at the time. A few days ago we chanced to meet him here in Muskegan, and he narrated his adventure at our request. It occurred on the farm of General A. W. G. Davis, in Greenbrier county, in 1856. We give his story in his own words, as near as we can recollect them: "I was ploughing on General Davis' farm in 1856," said he, "unsuspicious of being on insecure ground, when suddenly the earth seemed to fall beneath me. I saw the horses descending, but was too frightened to let go the plough handles. The pitch of the horses with the earth gave my fall an impetus, and somehow I caught the mane of one of them in my fall, and so held on instinctively. What I thought when falling I can hardly tell. At any rate I did some rapid thinking. When I landed I fell on the horse whose mane I had hold of, and although the horse was instantly killed I was merely stunned and confused. On recovering myself I looked up, and the hole through which I had fallen looked so small I concluded I must have fallen full one hundred and fifty feet. My first thought was to call for aid, but I instantly recalled the fact that I was at least a mile from General Davis' house, and that there was not the remotest probability that any one had seen my descent into the earth. It was then early morning, and as I had brought out my dinner with me, no one would miss me before night-fall. While going over these facts in my own mind, I heard the rush of water near at hand, and it occurred to me that I must have fallen upon the bed of Sinking creek, which, as you know, falls into the earth above Frankfort, and does not come out but once till it reaches the banks of the Greenbrier river. To stay where I was, or to attempt to follow the subterranean passage, was the next question. I sometimes took the team to my own tenant stable, and, therefore, might not be missed for days; so I determined to follow the stream. I waded in it, and, judging from its depth of from one to three feet, I concluded it must be the identical Sinking creek spoken of. Leaving my dead companion behind me, I followed the stream. For the most part I had pretty easy work of it, but sometimes I came to a deep place, where I was forced to swim for a considerable distance; again was often precipitated headlong into deep water by the precipitous nature of the rocky bed of the stream. Talk about the darkness of the grave! A grave itself could not have been more impalpably dark than the passage I was following. The occasional rippling of the waters was an inexpressibly dear sound to my ears. Day and night were the same to me. At last, wearied with my efforts, I laid down on a comparatively dry rock to rest, and must have slept for hours. When I awoke again I took to the water, carefully ascertaining which way it ran, so as not to lose my labor by retracing my steps. It seemed to me that the further I went the more difficult progress became. When I had gone perhaps a mile I came to a place where the archway narrowed so much that I had to crawl on my hands and knees in the water. Here was a dilemma I had not looked for. I tried either bank of the river, but found no passage. I could swim under water for a considerable distance, but the distance before me was unknown, and I halted long before making the dangerous venture. At last I concluded that my fate was equally doubtful in returning as in proceeding, and plunged boldly into the current, and soon found that it was so swift in its confined passage, that I only needed to hold my breath to go through. In the course of twenty or thirty feet I again got my head above water, and took a long breathing spell. Again the archway above seemed to enlarge and the bed of the stream became more even. I sped along comparatively rapidly, keeping my hands outstretched to prevent my running against the jagged rocks. Wearied out, I again laid down and slept soundly in my wet clothes. On awaking, I pursued my course down the subterranean stream, and at last, in the long distance ahead, saw a glimmer that looked very bright in the darkness I was then put in. Nearing this, I found that it did not increase in brightness; and when I had gone perhaps a mile, I came to another place where my path narrowed to the very tunnel filled by the water. My case was now become more desperate. I could not possibly retrace my steps, so I submitted myself to the current, and was immeasurably overjoyed to find myself rapidly swept into daylight. Exhausted and half drowned, I crept out upon the land, and was not long in recognizing the objects about me. I had come out into the Greenbrier river, as I knew from the familiar look of General Davis' mill on the bank. On reaching home I found that I had been over forty-eight hours in making my perilous journey of six miles underground." The hole where this man went through is now fenced round. On listening, one can plainly hear the rush of water below, and a stone thrown down will sometimes be heard to splash in the stream.

Incidentals.

—The New Orleans *Times* reports that the preliminary trial trip of the pneumatic car in that city was satisfactory, demonstrating the principle with its draught power and attainable speed.

—Tempted by a love of a bonnet, the price of which was above her limited means, a Louisville young lady last week sacrificed her "beautiful golden hair."

—Charleston, says a Southern writer, comes out like a tongue from the main land to taste the salt of the sea, not satisfied with the brackish waters of Ashley and Cooper rivers, that moisten it on either side.

—One of those haughty Southern women who fled to Brazil when the Rebellion was crushed, has written back a heartfelt appeal for aid, saying:—"If the American Government mean to take us home hurry and do so, or it will have the dying curse of starved Americans. For God's sake take the unfortunate, deceived people out of here while they are able to walk."

—A young lady recently applied for and obtained a clerkship in a dry goods store in Concord, N. H., and availed herself quite freely of the privilege of buying at cost price any goods she wanted for her own use. At the end of two months she resigned, and very soon after she was married, as was also her sister. It has since transpired that she accepted the position merely that she might buy cheaply the liberal supply of dry goods so mysteriously necessary on such occasions.

—The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that the Northern Democracy must not undertake to prescribe to the South their party attitude towards the negro, and on this question at least the Southern Democracy should claim a controlling influence. It is weary of the negro in politics, and it says that when the Southern Democrat goes before the country with the acceptance of the citizenship and the equality, at the ballot-box and before the law, of the colored man, "he must mean what he says. The good faith and ancient honor of the Southern gentleman are involved, and these will be maintained."

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Police Department for the Year 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety cents ($851,483 90) be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Department of Police for the year 1870, as follows:—

Item 1. For salary of Mayor, five thousand (5000) dollars.

Item 2. For salaries of two clerks at fifteen hundred dollars each, three thousand (3000) dollars.

Item 3. For salary of messenger, nine hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents ($912 50).

Item 4. For salary of Chief of Police, two thousand and fifty (2050) dollars.

Item 5. For salary of Chief of Detectives, fifteen hundred (1500) dollars.

Item 6. For salary of Fire Marshal, seventeen hundred (1700) dollars.

Item 7. For salaries of seven high constables at twelve hundred dollars each, eight thousand four hundred (8400) dollars.

Item 8. For salaries of eight detectives at twelve hundred dollars each, nine thousand six hundred (9600) dollars.

Item 9. For salaries of twenty lieutenants at eleven hundred and fifty-five dollars each, twenty-three thousand one hundred ($23,100) dollars.

Item 10. For salaries of thirty-six sergeants at ten hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty cents each, thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty cents ($38,966 40).

Item 11. For salaries of seven hundred and fifty-six policemen at two dollars and fifty cents per day each, six hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty ($689,350) dollars.

Item 12. For the uniforms of seven hundred and twenty-two policemen at forty dollars each, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty ($28,880) dollars; provided that no part of this amount shall be expended before the first day of May, 1870.

Item 13. For repairs to station houses, rooms, and cells, and for furniture and boats and repairs to the same; also for gas for station houses, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 14. For cleansing station-houses, rooms and cells, forty-two hundred ($4200) dollars.

Item 15. For conveyance of prisoners by van five thousand ($5000) dollars; this work to be given to the lowest bidder upon proposals invited for the same.

Item 16. For meals and medical attendance, eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 17. For bedding, one thousand (1000) dollars.

Item 18. For badges, rattles, buttons, maces, and belts for officers, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 19. For stoves and heaters and repairs to same, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 20. For fuel, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars; and all coal used shall be obtained from miners and shippers only.

Item 21. For incidental expenses, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 22. For stationery and printing, eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 23. For arrest and conviction of offenders and for foreign telegraph expenses, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 24. For expenses in procuring evidence and in the investigation of alleged violations of law, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 25. For expenses of the pursuit of criminals who have escaped beyond the limits of the police districts of the city, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 26. For the extrication or exhumation of any persons, or the remains of any persons, buried in ruins of buildings accidentally destroyed, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 27. For taking up dogs and killing the same, twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 28. For ice to station-houses and Central office, four hundred and twenty-five ($425) dollars.

Item 29. For rent of station-house, Chestnut Hill, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 30. For advertising, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 31. For placing the names of the streets on the public lamps of the city where the names of the streets have been changed, and for repairs to nameplates, one hundred ($100) dollars—the same to be expended under the direction of the Police Committee.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Mayor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of Mahlon H. Dickinson, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Alexander M. Fox and William S. Stokley are hereby approved as the sureties of Mahlon H. Dickinson, Commissioner of Highways; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond, with warrant of attorney, for said parties to execute, and cause a judgment to be entered thereon; and further, to file agreements of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrant of Attorney shall only operate on and against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties; that is to say, the lien of the judgment against Alexander M. Fox shall only operate on and against lot of ground whereon is erected premises numbered No. 173 Poplar street, in the Sixteenth ward, and that the lien of the judgment against William S. Stokley shall only operate on and against a lot of ground whereon is erected premises numbered No. 1248 Ridge avenue.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways for the purpose of increasing the Accommodations for the Committee on that Department.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways for the purpose of increasing the accommodations for the Committee on that Department. *Provided*, That it be taken out of item 8 of appropriation to the Department of Highways for 1870.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Enter Satisfaction on the Official Bond of Mahlon H. Dickinson, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to enter satisfaction of record upon the official bond of Mahlon H. Dickinson, Chief Commissioner of Highways (D. C., D. S. B., March Term, 1868, No. 3). Provided, That the City Solicitor shall certify that his accounts are settled and that there is no default.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 17

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:20 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:05 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

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JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thstusm PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 w 6m No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 329 S. NINTH Street,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 tf General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven		8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:20 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:20, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 9, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF CITY TRUSTS.—The disputed question regarding the constitutionality of the City Board of Trusts has at length been definitely settled, as far as the courts of the State can settle it. In view of this fact, the President of the board has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Philadelphia:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1870.—To the Mayor and Councils of the City of Philadelphia.—Gentlemen:—I respectfully beg leave to notify you that the appeal taken by the city of Philadelphia from the decree entered at Nisi Prius, in the case of the City of Philadelphia vs. Fox, to January term, 1870, No. 6, has this day been decided by the Supreme Court, in banc, and the bill dismissed with costs.

As the object of the city in presenting said bill was to test the constitutionality of the act approved June 30, 1869, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, approved February 2, 1854,' creating a board called Directors of City Trusts," and said question has been set at rest by the decision referred to, I presume that no further difficulty will be imposed by the corporation.

As the obligation rests upon the Board of Trusts created by said act of Assembly to proceed at once to the discharge of their duties, I respectfully request that the proper directions be given by the municipality to all the officers having charge of the books, papers, and property pertaining to our trust, to deliver the same to the board without delay.

(Signed) WILLIAM WELSH, President, etc.

The action of Councils yesterday, however, shows that they are not content to let the matter rest here. Both branches have passed resolutions authorizing an appeal by the Mayor to the Supreme Court of the United States, in case the counsel for the Mayor and the city shall deem such a course expedient. So the ball keeps rolling.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Justice Kerr has a short but sure method of disposing of pettifogging lawyers.

—Goosetown desires a Board of Health modelled after that of our own city. We would mention that the inhabitants of this delightful place are dealers in phosphates.

—The grumblers who complain so bitterly over crowded cars are generally those who crowd. Practice, not precept, would better befit them.

—An old lady from Chester county informed a friend yesterday that Philadelphia was the cleanest city in the Union. So it was—in 1670.

—What singular disinterestedness certain men display in the public building movement. O, honesty! thou art a jewel.

—To Mr. Henry Marcus the credit is due for discovering the Philadelphia and New Jersey Water Company swindle.

—Some smart individual is engaged on Thursdays in relieving Councilmen of their overcoats.

—M. Hall Stanton, President of the Board of School Controllers, is a good judge of cigars.

—Are all of our police detectives honest, or do some levy blackmail? Gentlemen!

—Dr. Kamerly has music in his soul, and desires that others should have also.

—How much did it cost to quench the Patterson warehouse fire? D'ye ken?

A UNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.—At a late meeting of a special joint committee of the two united Presbyterian Assemblies, it was determined to unite the Board of Publication, representing the former Old School branch, with the Publication Committee, representing the New School branch of the Church. The new united board is to be called the Board of Publication, and will be composed of forty-eight members. The old Board of Publication is to sell its house, No. 821 Chesnut street, and provide a larger one for the increased business of the joint concern, on or near the premises now occupied by the Publication Committee, No. 1334 Chesnut street.

The new buildings are to be erected by contributions from the churches, and not from the capital of the board. The old officers of the two concerns are to continue in office until other arrangements are made by the new board. The corner-stone of the new building will probably be laid next spring, at the next meeting of the General Assembly in this city.

THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—We are glad to notice the fact that Councils have passed an appropriation of $200 for furniture, etc., for the City Treasurer's private office. The amount should have been $500, for the office is in a shocking condition. The carpet is entirely worn out, and the wall papering an eyesore to whoever enters. But two chairs can be seen in the office, one a cane-seat chair, and the other, the visitor's chair, somewhat on an improved order. A desk, the chairs referred to, and a broken-down sofa constitute the furniture of the office in which the City Treasurer is supposed to transact business for the citizens of Philadelphia. In consequence of the appearance of the private office, Mr. Marcer, in receiving visitors, is compelled to entertain them in the Chief Clerk's apartment, which is in a much better condition, but not what it should be.

THE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The following gives the totals of the various classes of structures within our municipal limits:—

Houses.		*Engine-houses*	92
One-story	2,825	Stables	3,098
Two-story	36,385	Barns	1,258
Three-story	66,384	Slaughter-houses	154
Four-story	4,676	Blacksmith shops	150
Five-story	654	Theatres and Halls	32
Churches	409	Public Institutions	70
Schools	270	Miscellaneous	440
Factor's & Foundr's	1,357		
		Grand total	118,459

From the above it will be seen that Philadelphia is not a "one-horse" village, as New Yorkers choose to term it.

BOOTS.—About 12 o'clock midnight, one of the officers of the Schuylkill Harbor Police force noticed a man running, barefooted, across Market street bridge; he gave chase at once, but was unable to overtake him. About the same time some of the Sixth district officers saw two men at Twenty-third and Market streets, each holding a boot, acting rather suspiciously. They approached them, when the fellows took legball. After a long chase the officers succeeded in arresting one of them named Thomas Tiernan. He was taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $600 bail to answer. The boots await the owner at the Sixth District Station House.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE CITY TREASURER.—City Treasurer Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., has made the following appointments:—David Jones, Chief Clerk; David C. King, Stock Clerk; S. B. Scarborough, Transfer Clerk; John H. Israel, Paying Teller; Harry O'Neill, Warrant Clerk; Theodore Hartley, Carroll Neide, William C. Haines, and George W. Martin, Miscellaneous Clerks; Edwin Palmer, Henry Buckley, J. E. Lippincott, and W. R. Thomas, Temporary Clerks; Jeptha H. Munn, Messenger.

The above appointments are complete. The names were presented to Select Council yesterday and confirmed.

WHISKY AND BRICKS.—Richard White and Pat McGrann early this morning entered a drinking saloon at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets, where they soon raised a row. Being ousted, they sought revenge by heaving bricks through the windows. A couple of officers arriving they were taken into custody, and whilst on the way to the station house McGrann attempted to put a head on one of them. Alderman Pancoast held Richard in $500 and Pat in $800 bail to answer.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE CITY CONTROLLER.—Samuel P. Hancock, Esq., City Controller, has made the following appointments:—

Chief Clerk—William King.

Clerks—S. B. Murphy, S. B. Hortz, W. C. Zane, H. C. Allman, G. Gillingham, John H. Bunker, J. Jones, F. Kenney, John Purley, and G. W. Heston.

Messenger—B. P. Lyndall.

REGISTERED WARRANTS PAID.—Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., City Treasurer, since entering upon his duties on January 1, 1870, has paid off warrants issued in the years 1868 and 1869, from No. 59,000 to No. 61,000. The warrants issued this year, and chargeable to the appropriations of 1870, he commenced anew to number, and has thus far reached No. 1394. The whole number of warrants outstanding and registered number 81,563.

NOT "LOST AT SEA."

Almost a Shipwreck—A Philadelphia Bound Vessel Meets with Many Disasters—A Study for a Thrilling Sea Novel.

A few days since the bark John Williamson, commanded by Captain James Robertson, arrived at this port after a fearfully disastrous and most distressing voyage from Liverpool. The vessel is schooner rigged, and is of 250 tons burden, British measurement. She left Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 15th of last November. Her cargo was consigned to Messrs. Penrose, Massey & Co. A severe but variable storm prevailed from the very first moment of her departure. She put into Holyhead bay for repairs, on the 5th of December. These being completed, a steam-tug attempted to tow her to sea, and in so doing collided with the vessel, breaking the planks on the starboard side, twisting some of the iron rods belonging to the lower rigging, and opening some of the seams. These damages being temporarily repaired, the vessel put to sea, when, on the 30th of December, during a heavy gale, a terrific sea broke over and completely engulfed her. The wind burst the main sails, and the heavy sea tore away the bulwarks, and set everything on deck which was at all movable adrift. The wire-stays of the topmasts parted on the 5th of January, and on the same day the sea again broke over the vessel both fore and aft, again injuring the bulwarks and starting several timbers. In consequence of these injuries the ship began to leak badly, and the men had to be constantly kept at the pumps. Another sea broke over the vessel on the 8th of January, causing the vessel to labor heavily. In attempting to shorten sail, while the gale was in progress, the canvas was torn to shreds. On the 9th it was discovered, to the consternation of all on board that the rudder had been carried away. While in this condition the vessel was struck by a squall from the north, which careened her on her side and burdened her with water. The pumps were obliged to be worked both day and night. A heavy sea broke over the vessel on the 10th, while the crew were attempting to construct a jury-rudder, which laid her over on her beam ends. On the 11th she pitched so heavily that the crew could hardly save themselves from going over. It was found that the temporary rudder erected was of no avail. A new set of sails was torn to shreds on the 12th. A steamer came in sight on the 13th, was signalled, but refused to come to the assistance of the disabled vessel. On the 14th it was evident that the crew were in a position of the greatest peril; the vessel was then completely unmanageable. The sails had again been torn. When about thirty miles from the Capes help came to hand. The steamship Juniata hove in sight, was signalled, came to their assistance, and towed the vessel into port. She now lies at Race street wharf, a battered old hulk. The men have passed through a terrible ordeal, and have been truly miraculously delivered. Their safety is in great measure due to the counsels and bravery of their captain, James Robertson.

RIOTING.—James Loughrey was arrested at the fire yesterday for inciting to riot. On searching him at the station house a lot of buttons stolen from the mills was found on him. Alderman Pancoast held him in $800 bail to answer.

John Ginnaty, another "runner," also attempted to raise a row, and on being remonstrated with by Officer Wagner, assaulted him. He was taken before Alderman Pancoast, who held him in $300 bail for a further hearing this morning, but when the time arrived it was found he had forfeited his bail.

Another rowdy, named Bernard Walters, was arrested for quarrelling, when a rescue was attempted by one William M. Day, the latter threatening to "smash" the officer's head with a brick. A second officer took Day into custody, and Alderman Pancoast held each in $500 bail to answer.

CHICK, CHICK, CHICKEN.—The tastes of men vary; some love women, some wine, others poultry, and some rhyme. Amonst the third-class may be ranked Henry Chew, a descendant of Ham, who, whatever his propensities may be for the members of the genus *anser*, is certainly sound on the chicken question. In pursuance of his tastes, Henry yesterday wrung the necks of nine chickens, which he found on a farm on the Chesnut Hill Railroad. Contrary to his expectations, the owner of the property objected to his carrying them away. A dispute arising, Henry was arrested and locked up to await a hearing.

CARRYING WAR INTO AFRICA.—James A. Laws is a resident of West Washington lane, Germantown. James has in his employ an ebony-hued American citizen, who loves work about as well as an epicure loves pigeon's milk. His industrious habits often lead him into trouble, and yesterday he so incensed James, that he applied the knock-down argument, and threatened to apply cold lead, when he was taken into custody. The officer introduced him to Alderman Thomas, who held him in $1500 bail to answer.

DEATH OF ISAIAH H. BUTLER.—Isaiah H. Butler, a well-known local Democratic politician of the First Ward, died at his residence, No. 1708 S. Ninth street, last night. Deceased did duty as a Messenger in Councils under the Democratic regime for two years, and was also an Assistant Clerk in the Common branch for a corresponding period. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves but a single child, his wife having preceded him some years ago.

INDIGNATION MEETING.—The male and female operatives, to the number of 400, of James P. Bruner & Sons, are holding indignation meetings at Fairmount this morning, to devise means to obtain their hard-earned wages. A sign board on the mill announces that they will be paid in thirty days, but the hands say they will not eat such chaff.

BUCKETS.—Statino Boice is the euphonious title assumed by an individual who was yesterday arrested at Seventh and Shippen streets on suspicion of having stolen a nest of eleven buckets, which were found in his possession. The buckets await an owner at the Seventeenth District Station House.

ATTEMPTED BUTCHERY.—A "moke" named James Brown, during the continuance of a quarrel at Seventh and St. Mary streets, attempted to chop the head off a negress with an axe. James will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

THE LYLE MONUMENT.—An adjourned meeting of the Lyle Monument Association will be held in the Chief Engineer's office to-night. The Fire Department will turn out fully equipped on the 22d, and not in citizen's dress, as before announced.

I. O. W. B.—Early this morning one David Welsh, a resident of Hickory court, awoke his wife from her slumbers by a severe application of muscular force. Her cries brought in an officer, who took David before Alderman Hays, by whom he was held in $800 bail to answer.

CAPTURED.—Robert Collins has been held in $2000 bail by Alderman Kerr, on the charges of highway robbery and aggravated assault and battery upon George H. Lord, at Third and Norris streets, on Tuesday night last.

TAKE THEM DOWN.—The western and southern walls of the mill destroyed yesterday are both in a dangerous condition, and should be at once taken down. His Honor the Mayor should issue an order to this effect immediately.

FEMININE DEPRAVITY.—A female named Rose Hanegar has been committed to prison by Alderman Thomas to answer the charge of the theft of a lot of wearing apparel from the family with whom she was employed in Germantown.

OPEN HOUSES.—The disease is fast spreading. The police of the Fourteenth district (Germantown) report finding open during last night the doors of seven houses.

POST NO BILLS.—Mayor Fox has issued special instructions for the arrest of all persons found pasting bills on telegraph poles. All offenders will be punished to the full extent of the law.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—The police of the Thirteenth district last night arrested eight corner-loungers. They were all held to bail to answer.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.—A joint committee of citizens, and of the Union League, have published the following resolution of thanks to Mr. Wm. R. Leeds. Mr. Leeds is ex-chairman of the City Executive Committee, and to his untiring exertions for nearly a year and a half past, without a dollar of compensation in any shape being received or expected, is due in a great measure the successful issue of the contested election cases:—

Whereas, The Committee of Citizens in connection with a Special Committee of the Union League, appointed for the purpose of contesting the election held in the fall of 1868, thereby to secure public justice and to punish gross fraud practiced at said election, have finished their labors; and

Whereas, Great credit is due to Mr. William R. Leeds for the active part taken by him during the contest, arranging in their due and proper order all the details of the case, freely sacrificing his entire time to the work, and positively refusing any compensation whatever therefor; and

Whereas, These services, of such value to the committee, so gratuitously offered and so freely given, enabled them to prosecute the difficult task committed to their charge; therefore

Resolved, By the Executive Committee of the Joint Committee aforesaid, that their thanks be and they hereby are tendered to Mr. William R. Leeds for the invaluable services rendered by him to the committee in the prosecution of their work, knowing that the services thus rendered made certain the result so successfully attained.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
JOHN P. WETHERILL,
WM. SELLERS,
GEO. MORRISON COATES,
HENRY C. HOWELL,
Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov., 1869.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thurday, February 18, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	29,148 19
From Port Carbon	4,718 19
From Pottsville	53 05
From Schuylkill Haven	8,451 19
From Auburn	1,562 09
From Port Clinton	7,504 13
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	2,632 02
From Allentown and Alburtis	96 06
Anthracite Coal for week	53,568 13
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	5,267 08
Total for week paying freight	58,836 01
Coal for Company's use	2,011 17
Total all kinds for week	60,837 18
Previously this year	503,845 07
Total	564,693 05
To Thursday, Feb. 19, 1869	484,913 19

THE PRINCIPAL DEPO

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards		2 per cent.
" 100	"	3 "
" 300	"	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET HILADELPHIA.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury, persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Interesting Developments in the Cotton Cases—Question of the Boundaries of Hungary and Austria—To-day's Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Cases.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—An official document from Secretary Boutwell was laid before the Senate to-day, in reply to a resolution asking how much of the appropriation of $100,000 has been expended for defending certain suits now pending in the Court of Claims known as the cotton cases. It appears that the following-named persons are employed at regular salaries:—Hon. Robert S. Hale, special counsel; Oliver S. Lovell and Samuel Ames, assistant special counsel; William Fessenden, chief clerk, besides three other clerks and a stenographer.

Mr. Hale received for his services and expenses $16,349, and J. B. Kerr, as special counsel, nearly $5000. The entire expenditure, among numerous individuals, was $91,000, of which sum, for defending the Secretary and his agents, Hon. C. D. Drake received $5000; in the Elgee case, Caleb Cushing, $2189; in trespass cases, L. B. Brasher, $5517, in prosecuting suits.

Navy Orders.

Captains J. H. Strong and J. M. Fraley, and Lieutenant Commander J. M. Miller are ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Assistant Paymaster Fred C. Olley and J. G. Barton are ordered to Philadelphia for examination for promotion.

Commander D. Rowal is detached from the command of the Seminole, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant E. S. Keyser, Assistant Surgeon F. R. Harebell, Chief Engineer John H. Long, and the remaining officers of the Seminole, are also detached and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Ralph Chandler is detached from the command of the Tallapoosa, on the 30th of April, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant C. A. Scheeky is detached from the Saugus and placed on waiting orders.

Master William H. Webb, is detached from the naval station at Mound City and ordered to the Saugus.

First Assistant Engineer A. J. E. Mulland and Second Assistant Engineer William S. Wells are detached from the Plymouth and placed on waiting orders.

Army Order.

By direction of the Secretary of War, where the sentence of a court-martial involves confinement for a definite period of time, the confinement shall be considered as commencing at the date of the promulgation of the sentence in orders, if the person sentenced is in custody at that time, unless the time for its commencement is otherwise expressly fixed by the sentence of the court, or in the order promulgating the proceedings.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Sumner forwarded to the Clerk and had read a telegram he had received from the Governor of Nebraska, announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the Legislature of that State, with but five dissenting votes.

Mr. Sumner also presented a memorial from the Faculty of Harvard College, asking that such rank be accorded to medical officers of the navy as is befitting an honorable profession and conducive to the efficiency of the naval service. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Sherman presented petitions from many thousands of citizens of the States of Maryland and Connecticut for a recognition of Cuban independence. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the Funding bill was taken up by a vote of 21 to 14, and was made the special order for Wednesday next, Monday being assigned for the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Sumner the bill creating the office of Solicitor for the State Department and for other purposes was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull said the question suggested by the bill was whether we were to have in each department of the Government a law department, and consequently a variety of decisions upon every question. He preferred that such officers should be subjected to one head; in other words, that there should be an accumulation in the Attorney-General's office of the business belonging to it.

Mr. Sumner said the immediate wants of the State Department required the assistance of a solicitor and the proposed clerical force. The innumerable applications relating to claims on foreign governments, and kindred questions, which it was impossible for the Secretary himself to peruse, rendered the passage of the bill a necessity.

He then had read a letter from the Secretary of State upon the necessity of the office.

The bill was amended to provide for an examiner of claims in lieu of a solicitor, and then passed.

House.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to regulate ocean telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) made an effort to have the House proceed to the consideration of a bill to remove political disabilities, but Mr. Dawes pressed his motion to go into Committee of the Whole. After considerable discussion as to the order of business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Before going into committee Mr. Butler stated that he was directed by the Reconstruction Committee to report a general bill for the removal of disabilities. There were now some three or four thousand names awaiting report. Two bills had passed the Senate and some were prepared in the House. He desired that the House should indicate whether it was disposed to pass a general bill, or what course it would pursue. He thought this legislation as essential as any other. Hundreds of men were waiting to be restored to their rights, while the appropriation bills were not to take effect till July.

Mr. Dawes said he recognized the importance of the measure which his colleague desired to have considered, but that it was important that this appropriation bill should be sent to the Senate as soon as possible.

Mr. Butler said that there were numerous special orders to come up immediately after this appropriation bill, so that if the disability bill were not now considered, no one knew when it could be taken up.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) remarked that one of the calamities of the country was the late passage of the appropriation bills. The Senate usually added on large appropriations at the last moment, when the House had no opportunity to discuss them, but had to leave them to committees of conference. He hoped, therefore, that the appropriation bills would be sent to the Senate at the earliest day.

The discussion in reference to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, which was opened yesterday, was resumed and occupied over an hour, and finally the vote was taken on Mr. Farnsworth's motion to strike out the whole paragraph for the Construction Branch of the Treasury Department, and it was rejected: yeas, 40; nays, 78.

FROM EUROPE.

Ship News.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The steamers Moravian and Palmyra have arrived.

The Austro-Hungarian Question.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—The views of Hungary touching the military boundary between Austria and that country have been generally accepted by the Government here.

To-day's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18.—United States Five-twenties opened active and firm at 93¼@93⅝.

ANTWERP, Feb. 18.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¾f.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton dull and declining; sales of 900 bales middling uplands at 24½c. Flour firm for low grades, and without decided change for other kinds; superfine State, $4·75@5; superfine Western, $4·75@6; Southern in fair request at $5·60@9·75. Wheat dull and declined 1c; winter red Western, $1·27@1·30; choice white State, $1·58@1·63. Corn firm and scarce; new mixed Western, 79@80c. and 90c. for high mixed nearly yellow; new yellow Southern, 96@98c. Oats dull; State, 59@62½c.; Western, 54@55c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, $26·75; prime mess, $21·50@22. Lard quiet; steam in tierces, 15¾@15¾c. Whisky firmer at 98½c.

Shanghai and Manilla Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The commercial advices from Shanghai by the mail steamer Japan are to the 11th of January. The market for cotton goods was dull; the stock includes 71,000 pieces drills, 27,000 pieces jeans, 16,800 pieces sheetings.

The tea export business was insignificant. The stock was 12,500 packages of fair to common. Settled at taels 19@20c. There was a fair business in green teas, and the settlements were 33,000 packages at full prices. The receipts were 25,500 packages in excess of the last season at the same date. The stock mustered 60,000 packages, chiefly of common to inferior, but the active stock was estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 packages.

There was a fair business in silks and prices have advanced. The total of the settlements were 34,000 bales. The quotations for best No. 3 Taatlee, 540@550 taels; best No. 1 Hainteen, 460@480 taels; best No. 2, 435@440 taels.

The exports to America this season to date were 503 bales.

Exchange on London, 5s.; exchange on Paris, 7f. 55c. Freights to New York, £2 10s.

On the berth—ships Good Hope, Harlow, Sarah Nicholson, and City of Perth.

Sailed—ship Elizabeth Nicholson, for New York.

Manilla Markets.

The advices from Manilla are to December 12. The market for hemp was firm at $11@16 for cordage. Exchange on London, 48. 5d.

Sailed, ship ——, for New York, with 17,000 peculs sugar and 12,800 peculs hemp; ship Brinker Bell, for Boston, with 6000 peculs of sugar and 10,300 peculs hemp. Ship Oliver Davis had sailed from Iloila for New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Leh Gold L..is.	92	200 sh Read..s60wn.	48¼
$500 do.....	92¼	100 do..60d-swn	48¾
$1000 Pa 6s 1st se..103		500 do..is. s5&i.	48¾
$1000 Alle Co 5s...	77	100 do..s5wn&i.	48¾
25 sh West Bk..bs.	74	200 do..rg&in.	48¾
100 sh Penna R.....	57¾	300 do..s5&in.	48¾
100 sh Read R..b30.	48·44	100 do s5wn&in	48¾
100 do.....c.	48·44	200 do.....40d.	48¾
200 do..is.b30.	48¾	100 do....2d&i.	48¾
1200 do.....is.	48¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Sun & E 7s....100		14 sh Penna R..is.	57¾
$2000 Kimira 7s.....	92¾	2 do.....	57
$4500 W Jer R 6s....	88¾	100 sh Read.....b30.	48¾
50 sh Leh Val...is.	54¾	100 do ..rg&in.	48¾
4 do.....	54¾	100 sh Leh N St.b30	52¾
1 sh Bk of N Am.227			

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm6 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

MY COMBINATION BURNING-FLUID cannot be Exploded in any Lamp. It is the Best and Safest Light known.

SILAS FULLER,
2 17 6t No. 924 SPRING GARDEN Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.

7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES, etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

J. R. Sypher and the Sale of Cadetships—A Rascally Business—Another Yerger Case—The McGarrahan Claim—Congress To-day.

EUROPE.

Sentence of Fouville, Another of the Paris Editors—Letter of Rochefort to the "Marseillaise" from His Prison—Honors to the Released Fenians.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Yerger Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Supreme Court to-day Richard M. Corwin, of Ohio, moved for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a civilian arrested and imprisoned in Texas for murder. The court fixed next Tuesday to hear the argument, when Mr. Corwin will appear for the prisoner and the Attorney-General for the military authorities. The case is similar in all respects to the Yerger case.

Sherman's Funding Bill.

Senator Sherman will call up his Funding bill next week. He has no assurance that it will go through, but he intends to press it vigorously. He will offer two amendments to it, neither of them important.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The McGarrahan claim having been dismissed from the courts, has taken refuge in Congress. The House Judiciary Committee had a preliminary examination of the case to-day, and fixed next week as the time for parties to file evidence.

The Appropriation Bill.

The House is hard at work on the Legislative Appropriation bill, having gone into Committee of the Whole soon after reading the Journal.

J. R. Sypher and the Cadetship Rascality.

A well-known newspaper correspondent was before the House Military Committee to-day, and testified that he went to J. H. Sypher, member of the House from Louisiana in the Fortieth Congress, and offered to buy a cadetship from him. Mr. Sypher referred the correspondent to his brother, J. R. Sypher, correspondent and agent of the New York *Tribune*, at Philadelphia, who he said would attend to the matter. The witness saw J. R. Sypher, but the latter asked too high a price for the cadetship, so he did not purchase it. He understood that it was afterwards disposed of to some person in Pennsylvania.

Disbursements in Alaska.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House a reply to a resolution calling for a statement of the receipts and disbursements in Alaska since that Territory was incorporated into the United States, etc., by which it appears that the disbursements on account of the revenue cutter service, by the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, in excess of what would have been disbursed had the vessels remained in port, was $160,000. Disbursements by the Collector of Customs at Sitka on acaount of collecting revenue from customs and revenue cutter service, $101, 353. Disbursements on account of special service, $6224. Disbursements on account of War Department in excess of what would have been disbursed had the troops been stationed elsewhere in the United States, $330,000. Disbursements on account of Post Office Department to September 30, 1869, $212. Total disbursements, $597,789. Receipts from customs, $21,332. Receipts from Post Office, $518. Total, $21,850. Disbursements in excess of receipts, $575,939.

The Secretary of War says that of the $330,000 spent by the Department, more than $100,000 was expended in the purchase and equipment of a steam vessel employed in the transportation of public troops, which vessel, with due allowance for wear and tear and risks of navigation, will long continue to represent a considerable portion of the sum expended upon the same.

FROM EUROPE.

Fouville and Rochefort.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Arthur Fouville has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay five hundred francs for violating the press law. Henri Rochefort writes from the prison where he is confined to his paper, the *Marseillaise*, that the Prefect of Police has seized his editorial articles. He complains that, while up to the present time the incarcerated journalists have been allowed to write to their papers, he has been denied the usual privilege, notwithstanding he is Deputy in the Corps Legislatif and has not been deprived of his civil rights.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Revenue payments just now are exciting considerable influence in the money market. The recent improvement in the price of Erie shares at New York is ascribed to the efforts of an English agent who recently arrived there.

The Released Fenians.

The released Fenians are to have a grand public reception at Dublin.

English Sympathy for Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The journals of this city publish to-day an address signed by London and Liverpool merchants, expressing the hope that the Spanish troops will soon subdue the Cuban insurgents. Accompanying the address, which was dated October 8, 1869, was a contribution of £1870 sterling to aid the cause of the mother country.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 52c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 18.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¾f.

HAVRE, Feb. 18.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Mysterious Disappearance—Mill Burned.

PORTLAND, R. I., Feb. 18.—Captain David H. Carson, of Cape May, master of the schooner C. H. Hand, went out for a short walk on Wednesday evening, and has not since been heard from. He had $1100 freight money with him.

Babcock & Moss' steam mill in Westerly was injured by fire to-day. Loss not ascertained.

The Caveset House, in Warwick, was burned yesterday. Loss $2000.

FROM NEW YORK.

"Brick" Pomeroy Arrested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—"Brick" Pomeroy was arrested at Penn Yan last evening, for libel, by Benson Smith, but gave bail and was discharged.